FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, 23d inst., by Arch'd Thompson, Esq., Lieut. A. ATKINSON, Co. B, 50th Reg't, to Miss MARY F., daughter of S. W. and Charity Ashley, all of Robeson.

DIED,

Near Blockersville, Cumberland county, 20th inst., M. E., daughter of W. H. and M. A. Melvin, in her 11th year. Thus has passed away from the embrace of fond parents two lovely daughters, only 5 days between their death, but they sorrow not as those without hope.
Com.

At the residence of her son, A. J. Troy, in Columbus county, on the 18th instant, Mrs. FRANCES ELENOR TROY, in the 70th year of her age.

LOST,

CERTIFICATE No. 138, issued by W. G. Broadfoot, C. S. Depositary, April 18, 1863, for $200, to be redeemed in two 8 per cent Bonds of $100 each. Persons are cautioned against trading for it, payment having been stopped. NEILL S. STEWART

Averasboro', Aug 15 55-*4tpd

A CARD.

I Understand that there is a report in certain Counties of the 7th Congressional District that I am for a reconstruction of the old Union. I pronounce the report false. I expect to visit the different counties of the District at the Superior Courts and explain my views in full. I am for peace if it can be obtained on honorable terms.

I will address the people of Moore, Montgomery, Stanly, Anson, Chatham, Randolph and Davidson on TUESDAY of each Superior Court.

S. H. CHRISTIAN.

Aug. 1. 51*t01stpd

PUBLICATIONS

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BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
No. 12, Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Aug. 18. 57*tf

Our Cause and our Course!

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY, C. S.,
Greensboro', July 27, 1863.

Conformably to the Circular of the Commissary Gen. of Subsistence, approved by the Secretary of War, the Commissariat Department in this State for the purchase and proper distribution of subsistence stores is now in operation.

Maj. W. W. Morrison, Goldsboro', has been appointed Chief purchasing Commissary for the first District, to consist of all the counties east of Warren, Franklin, Johnston, Sampson, Duplin and Onslow, inclusive.

Capt. W. D. Reynolds, Raleigh, will take charge of the second District composed of the counties of Granville, Wake, Chatham, Orange, Person, Caswell, Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Stokes and Forsyth.

Capt. E. M. Lowe, Charlotte, third District, composed of the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Davie, Davidson, Stanly and Union, and all counties west.

Capt. C. S. McKinney, fourth District, composed of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Richmond, Anson and Montgomery.

Thus, officials of ability and experience have been appointed Chief Commissaries of the several Districts with full authority to nominate sub-agents for each county, when in their judgment the interest of the service will be benefited. This system is deemed adequate to meet such emergencies as may arise, and I hereby earnestly appeal to the people of this State to bring forward to these purchasing agents of the Government all articles of subsistence of every kind which they can possibly spare. This is a patriotic duty which every good citizen owes his country, and it is hoped that there will be no necessity for impressing such articles as the Army will be obliged to have for its support. The orders in force indicate but one method by which Commissaries from other States, whether at depots or with armies in the field, can obtain supplies from this State, and a strict adherence to them is indispensable to develop the resources of the States alike. All District Commissaries in this State and their sub-commissaries and agents are, therefore, hereby directed to prohibit interference within their appropriate limits, and if shipments of purchases so made be attempted, they will take steps to prevent them, and, if necessary, impress the stores.

Resident Quarter Masters are repectfully requested to refuse transportation to such shipments, and to report the cases to the commissary in whose District the transactions occur.

JAMES SLOAN,
Maj. and Chief Commissary,
for the State of North Carolina.

Aug. 8. 58-*4w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1863.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.—With some inconvenience we comply with the Standard's request to copy entire its reply to our appeal to it on the 17th inst. under the above head. It merits a rejoinder, though it shows manifest symptoms of a disease with which a celebrated politician of our State was once said to be afflicted, viz: "a diarrhœa of *words*."

One-third of the Standard's article is devoted to an arraignment of the Confederate Administration for its course "from its inauguration at Montgomery to the present moment." That course is denounced as "strictly partisan" and "proscriptive." Our readers are not now to learn for the first time, that we think the Administration has grievously erred in not treating all old party lines as obliterated by the war. We said that in the article to which the Standard replies, as well as previously. But the Standard certainly does the President injustice in one particular. We are not positively informed as to its statement that "no man who did not regard the election of Mr Lincoln as good cause for dissolving the Union has been admitted to the President's Cabinet," though we are inclined to think it incorrect. But when it says that "proscription of such men *in the field*" has been the order of the day, it is undoubtedly mistaken. The three highest Generals in the army, to go no further, were Union men—Cooper, Lee and Johnston. We think moreover that the three Generals for whose appointment to high commands the President has been so much abused—his "pets" as the Standard calls them—Lovell, Pemberton and Holmes, were Union men. We know Gen. Holmes to have been enthusiastic in his devotion to the old Union; but when, some days before Lincoln's proclamation of April 1861, he was ordered to make preparations for the invasion of the South, he resigned and came here to defend the South.

We could point out other errors into which the Standard has fallen; but we prefer to remind it, that this policy of which it complains as "governing the Administration from its inauguration at Montgomery to the present moment," must have been apparent to it for months before its Editor, as a member of the Convention of North Carolina, voted for and signed and glorified the Ordinance of separation from the United States and of formal union with the aforesaid government at Montgomery. That was one time, it strikes us, to pause and consider whether we should unite the State of North Carolina with such a "wicked" government as the Standard describes that at Montgomery to have been. The Editor of the Standard did *not* pause—the "wise man" did *not* "foresee the evil and hide himself." He rightly and heartily, not only cast off the old government but embraced the new one, and plunged North Carolina into the existing war. It is now too late for the Standard to discuss the question as to the necessity of this war, or who is most to blame that it was not avoided. We shall not follow it in such a discussion, not only because it would be profitless, but because we should be compelled to show its own responsibility as for years a leader of the secessionists and a stirrer up of strife between our people at home and between North and South.

But there was yet another time to pause. Before the Presidential Election in November 1861, the policy of the Administration had been plainly developed by nearly a year's practice, the President had chosen his advisers, they were known to the Standard, and a number of other things of which the Standard now complains had already occurred, yet the Standard not only supported the President for re-election, but resented with indignation an assertion that it was not heartily in his favor. We think the Standard was *then* right. We were governed by precisely the same considerations that appeared to influence it *then*. Not that we thought the President perfect: Not that we approved of all that he had done: But we supported him because we felt perfectly satisfied that his heart and mind and body were devoted to his country, and that he had done and would do all that poor human nature is capable of, to advance its cause. And further, in looking around the country we saw no man who was perfect, or likely to do better than he. But it is a little remarkable, that whilst the President has been growing in disfavor with the Standard, in all the outside world he has made a name of wonderful greatness. He began the war with no men and no means. He has carried it on for two and a third years, during which we have gained many brilliant victories, and has now great armies and abundance of all the material of war. We are infinitely stronger than ever before, and there is no lion in the path to Peace and Independence but that whose growls are heard in the threats of domestic dissension.

Some of the things of which the Standard complains were altogether indispensable. The conscription, hard as it was, was one of these. The tax laws are others. And we do not hesitate to say, that the tithe law is not only necessary, but is just. The letter of the Alabama member of Congress, Mr. Pugh, plainly showed its justice. Instead of taxing real estate, which cannot be constitutionally done until a census shall have been taken, and which would have been most unjust whilst such a vast portion of that real estate lies idle in consequence of its owners being in the army, the tax is only laid upon the *produce* of such of the real estate as is *not* idle. People say that it is an odious tax. So are *all* taxes. Perhaps it is less odious than the income tax, which pries into every honest man's business, makes him tell how much he has earned, and pay a heavy tax upon his earnings. We cultivate no farm, and have no produce tithes to pay, but our neighbors know that no field laborers are worked (we mean with our hands) as we are, and we have to pay more than a tithe of our earnings in taxes. Shall we complain? By no means. Our country needs it, or it would not call for it—needs it to defend us from the loss of all, property, business, profits and all. And our country shall have, freely, whatever it demands of us. The taxes and the other calls upon us incident to the situation of the country may not, probably will not, leave enough to "make both ends meet." But what of that? Better that our country should take even the whole, than that we and the whole should fall into the hands of the detestable yankees.

About this matter of tithes we are mortified to find in the Standard, unrebuked, the proceedings of a meeting in Alleghany county, on the 12th inst., in which, among others, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we regret the appointment of one Bradford, a Virginian, chief-tithingman for North Carolina.

"Resolved, That we demand the speedy removal of said Bradford.

"Resolved, That we do not intend to pay tithes to Bradford or any other person.

"Resolved, That we highly appreciate and approve of the course that W. W. Holden has pursued in supporting the rights of the people and keeping alive the almost extinguished spark of liberty."

Liberty! What sort of liberty has the Standard taught these people?—(who by the way demand the speedy removal of a man who had already been—— days removed.) Surely the Standard did not mean to teach them that liberty consists in refusing to obey a tax law—a clearly constitutional law—enacted by the government which they had themselves created for that and other purposes? If that be liberty what is government? And if this be a despotism as the Standard instructs its readers, despotisms allow their subjects to take strange liberties. A despotism! no freedom of opinion! and the persons who make the complaint demanding of their government the removal of a tax collector as unacceptable, and plainly telling the government at the same time that when it appoints a collector to suit their notions they won't pay the taxes to him!

But to pass from this branch of the Standard's reply. It was not *secessionists* who took North Carolina out of the old Union, or who joined her to the Confederacy. Nor was it for anything that the secessionists of the cotton States had done or could do, that she went out. She had boldly, manfully, and wisely, disregarded all that, and she would have disregarded it to this day. It was Lincoln's act, unmistakeably intending the subjugation of the South, that took North Carolina out, and that by the votes of the old Union men, representing old Union people—but Union men and people no longer after Lincoln's insane and fatal policy was developed. The change of sentiment was instantaneous. IT WAS RIGHT. But having put our hands to the plough, shall we take refuge in the shade and leave our work half done, because the mid-day sun scorches us? Shall we make no crop at all because, to our feeble comprehension of the designs of Providence, there has been too much or too little rain? That is the tendency of the Standard's doleful account of the present relative condition of our own and the enemy's armies, and of what, according to the Standard, we may lose, in three months, and what we are not likely to regain. It seems to us that this is not the spirit that should actuate a free man, struggling for his rights, nay for the very existence of himself and his people. A man who despairs is whipped already. He who trusts God and uses his own strong arms, *may be* whipped, indeed, but it is an even chance that he will not be; and if he should be, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he did his duty—that he lost not his honor in the struggle.

In what the Standard says about the *effects* of sudden emancipation we entirely concur. And for that reason as well as many others, we can tolerate no thought of any other result of this war than that of a complete and final separation. Subjugation or reconstruction would alike lead to sudden emancipation, and to all the untold horrors which would visit alike the slaveholder, the non-slaveholder, and the slave. The Standard flatters itself that in some contingency not yet reached, it could secure peace without sudden emancipation. Upon what this strange delusion is based, we are unable to conceive. Certainly, Lincoln's proclamation, and the action under it of his officers, civil and military, have given no ground for such a hope. Everything shows that wherever the United States can secure a footing, emancipation is very sudden. But could the Standard trust to paper pledges, constitutions or laws? Did we not have all these in the old Union? and had they not proved worthless? How can any one hope for anything stronger, especially as a concession to us after "the worst stares us in the face?" Does the Standard look for something better than we had before, to be granted when we get into a condition of helplessness—when "the worst" has come? Has there been one solitary sign, from Lincoln or from his army or people, of concessions to us, or even of former admitted rights, except when *we* had the upper hand? The whole conduct of the yankees in relation to the exchange of prisoners showed too plainly what will be their policy when "the worst" comes. While we had the advantage in number of prisoners they treated with us and made terms which would have been fair if they had been faithfully kept. But now that they have the advantage, "the worst" having befallen us, what do we see, but the most insolent and utterly inadmissible pretensions. So will it ever be. Our only safety is in fighting them—fighting them, as the Standard says, "with a desperation which the world has never witnessed."

The Standard considers us as "disposed to twit" its Editor for his declaration in May 1861. Surely we said nothing of the kind. We quoted that declaration to show that the Standard was not, as the yankee papers claimed, and as many at home believed, faithless to the Confederacy, but that, from the 20th of May 1861 to the present time, the Standard had continued to affirm its opposition to a reconstruction of the old Union. It was a sincere gratification to us thus to put it right before the public.

But the Standard makes this the occasion for one of its despairing statements, calculated to depress the spirit of the people, and to make them cry "enough" without waiting to show fight. We wonder that the Standard did not say that the State and County debt was equal to *all* that the State would sell for in gold and silver. There being no gold or silver, comparatively speaking, the one statement would have been about as correct as the other. But we can fight this war, and whip the yankees without gold and silver; and the debt that we have incurred, and that yet to be incurred, is the wisest debt that ever a country made. It is made to save us from degradation and ruin. *And it will do it*, unless the unfortunate croaking of the Standard and its friends shall so far cripple our courage and resources as to make us give up without a sufficient struggle. But the debt of the State, large as the Standard would have the people believe it, is only about a third of what Virginia, or Maryland, or Pennsylvania, owed *before the war*. As to gold and silver, we have no special need of either while the war lasts, and after it is over, our cotton and tobacco and rice will bring us plenty.

The Standard says that "to treat with the Confederate government for peace is to *recognize* that government." Not a whit more than to treat with the Confederate government for an exchange of prisoners was to recognize that government. England did not recognize the United States by treating with them for peace, though she did so recognize their independence by preliminary treaty concluded six months afterwards, and by definitive treaty concluded more than a year afterwards, the war actually proceeding during the first mentioned period of six months, whilst the negotiations were going on. A reference to the history of that period might be of service to the Standard, as showing that nothing then secured our recognition but *successful resistance* to the power of Great Britain. That brought her to treat. And nothing else will bring the United States to a like conclusion. The States and the people have *no right* to treat with her, and can have no shadow of hope that she will treat such a proposition from them with anything better than contempt. The Standard "fears" that we are not able to do this, and that; and gives the gloomiest view of the condition of things generally. We *hope* and *believe*, and are determined to *try*. The battle is not to the strong, and we have faith that that will be shown in God's own good time, provided we remain true to ourselves and our country.

We are glad to see the Standard repeating with emphasis, that "we *are* opposed to reconstructing the old government, and have been from the first." We trust it will continue so to the last. But, whilst we do not at all call in question the sincerity of its declaration, we are bound to say, that in our opinion the whole tendency (we do not mean intention) of its arguments is to induce its readers to think that in reconstruction lies their only hope. All its gloomy statements of the condition of things, military and financial, all its fears of our inability to accomplish anything, all its talk about "the establishment of a new common government, with all our rights guaranteed," hath this extent, no more, no less. And so its readers construe it, as witness the meetings in which reconstruction and the Standard figure side by side in the resolutions. The idea of "a new common government, with all our rights guaranteed," is "the very error of the moon." The yankees say they have now "the best government on earth." Are they likely to change it at the request of a parcel of 'rebels,' who have beaten their boastful armies upon a hundred fields? Scarcely. And as to "guarantees," what can the Standard expect or hope for that we did not have in the old government, and that were not violated there? To us there appears no choice of evils between subjugation and reconstruction. See the speech of Gen. Burnside, in Kentucky, in which it is plainly avowed that no man in that State has a right to vote even unless he conforms his views to those of the Lincoln government. And yet Kentucky, at the beginning of the war, tried this very experiment which the Standard now seeks to induce North Carolina to make. Kentucky wanted peace—peace for herself and between her neighbors. To secure both these objects, but the first beyond peradventure, Kentucky declined to join the South, talked largely as the Standard does of State sovereignty, and avowed herself a neutral and a peace maker. The yankee Government temporized and promised until Kentucky's chance for resistance was lost, and then the yankee promises were forgotten, Kentucky's sovereignty laughed at, and her people enslaved. If North Carolina can be induced to take herself out of the Confederacy "to protect herself," as the Standard and its followers are fond of intimating she may; or if she separate herself from her sister States to make a peace for herself and talk of one for her associates, as seems to be the Standard's avowed purpose; it is possible that she may find yankee promises plenty until *that* separation is "final" and subjugation made easy by our divisions, and then they will be as easily broken as in Kentucky's case, or in the more recent case of the city of N. York. When her mob was in arms and successfully resisting the infamous fraud attempted by the Government, the draft was stopped and redress promised. In an evil hour the mob listened to the promise. The people laid down their arms. An immense military and naval force was at once collected, and the fraud has been accomplished. So will it be with us when we attempt separate State action. *Our* negroes will then be turned into yankee armies, and ourselves find that instead of peace we have inaugurated a war to which the horrors of this are as nothing.

The Standard denies its responsibility for the public meetings which have done so much to damage our cause and encourage the enemy. There may be a difference of opinion about that. It is due to frankness to say, that we think the Standard *is* responsible for them; that they are held in consequence of its published request as well as in compliance with its teachings; and, now that the removal of Maj. Bradford has removed the avowed cause of their beginnings, that it would have done wisely and patriotically to exert its influence to stop them, and to stop at the same time the "aid and comfort" they afford to the enemy. But the Standard says, "*Let the people speak.* It is refreshing to hear them." Refreshing to hear them speak treason, as in Surry, and defiance of Law, as in Alleghany, and disaffection to the war which the Editor of the Standard voted us into? *We* deny the right of any man or set of men to counsel a subversion of the government by resolving that they are "for the Union as it was," or to band together in a determination not to pay the taxes imposed by their own government, or to encourage the common enemy to a more "energetic prosecution of the war" upon our State, or to induce that enemy to believe, that by carrying fire and sword into the interior of our State they will find a Union sentiment there. And for this opinion we are willing to "snap like a pipe-stem in the torrent." A public man is worthless, and worse than worthless, whose position requires it, and yet who is afraid to speak the honest convictions of his mind when he sees his country endangered. We think the Standard takes a very inadequate view of the duty of the Press, when it prides itself upon its opportunities of "gathering and announcing public opinion," and leaves us to infer that, having so gathered, it shifts its own sails to catch the passing breeze. The Press fails of its great mission when it fails to inform and warn the people, as its position and opportunities give it right and reason to do. The Standard has failed to give its readers the slightest hint of that yankee and negro convention in Washington, N. C., which was so encouraged to make the war more energetic in North Carolina, to invade the interior of our State, by the meetings which we have deprecated and the Standard likes so well to see. Nor has it told them how "refreshing" to those yankees in Washington was the long article of "Davidson" which it recently published and endorsed. We think, if the Standard would inform its readers of these things, they would of themselves repudiate the sentiments of "Davidson," and cease to hold meetings whose ostensible object is peace, but whose real effects are to induce desertions from our army—we speak what we have had written evidence to prove—and to add to the enemy's inclination to make a more vigorous war upon the State.

The Standard misunderstands us in one particular. We said nothing about "disorganizing" any party, or about any "alliance" of parties. We spoke of Gov. Vance as being at the head of those (not a party) who are for a vigorous prosecution of the war, as the only way of securing peace and independence, and of the Standard as at the head of those who propose an illegitimate and visionary road to peace, with or without independence. We recognize no *parties*, but the party of the country. We have belonged to no party since this war began. We did not vote for Governor Vance as a party man, but because of his fitness for the place, because, of all others, he had had least connection with parties since the beginning of the war, and because we believed that, as he said, and as the Standard and the Observer and all who supported him told the people, he would know no faltering until our Independence was secured. He has done his duty, his whole duty. He is every inch A MAN, with scarce an equal in the councils of the South. The people of North Carolina may rely upon him to preserve all their rights from invasion by the Confederate authorities if they should ever desire, as they do not, to assail them. He has already removed the causes for complaint, and established a most cordial feeling between the State and Confederate authorities. Let us give him a cheerful and hearty confidence and support. The way to do that is not by the adoption of resolutions of confidence in him, coupled with other resolutions and acts which can only encourage our foes and weaken his ability to serve us.

We regret to find that we have unconsciously imitated the Standard in the length of this article. We bring it to a close by assuring the Editor that where we have had occasion to speak of him apart from his paper (a habit that we avoid,) it is only because his public character as a member of the State Convention of May 1861, made it necessary and proper. We have not intended to overstep the bounds of courtesy, and trust we have not done so. We cannot but deeply regret our failure of success in the friendly effort to induce the Standard to retrace its steps. What our own arguments lacked in force seemed to us to have been supplied by the enemy at Washington, N. C. Not only our most solemn convictions, but the unprecedented number of unsolicited and unsought assurances that reach us from so many of the best and greatest men in the State, all satisfy us, that the Standard is committing a fatal error. We pray God that it may lead to none of the terrible evils that thoughtful men anticipate from it, and that the Standard may not have to feel bitter compunction for having declined to restore peace and harmony among its neighbors and friends, whilst pursuing, instead, the delusive phantom of a peace with the enemy, purchased by any other means than hard blows.

A CONVERSION.—Our readers will recollect that the Wilmington Journal last winter decidedly approved of the movement of certain members of the Legislature and others in Raleigh to organize a party in opposition to the Governor and the majority in the Legislature. And very recently the Journal said very plainly that it had never ceased to act with its old political friends. We regretted these things, though perhaps both were only matters for amusement, the Raleigh movement only bringing forth "the still-born party," and the Journal's confession being probably made in an unguarded moment. We are reminded of them now by finding the Journal a convert to our doctrine, which we have not only preached but practiced, that in this time of war we ought never to have had, and ought not now to have, any party but the one great universal party of enemies to the detestable yankees. That this is the case to a very great extent, we are most happy to know. Our daily experience is of approval of the course of the Observer from old Whigs and old Democrats alike. And one of the most notable evidences of the political millenium may be found in a warm tribute to the worth and capacity of that admirable man and unwavering Whig, whilst there were such things as Whigs and Democrats, the Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, Representative in Congress from the Anson District, published in to-day's Observer, which is written by a distinguished gentleman, who was "born a Democrat," and was never anything but a Democrat till, when war broke out, he sunk that title in the more noble one of PATRIOT. In a private letter he uses even stronger expressions in regard to the fitness of Mr. Ashe for the place he fills.

But we had almost forgotten to put the Journal on record *against* parties, hoping that it will not change its mind again on this point while the war lasts. It says:

"It is painful and yet strange, to see our people, with the enemy thus steadily approaching, raising up party issues among themselves—but we are wrong—the people are only to blame in tolerating those who do raise such issues. It is as foolish as was the conduct of the inhabitants of Jerusalem while Titus was thundering at the gates of their city. * * * What do we here in Wilmington, who may any day have the shells bursting in our streets, care for the disappointments of politicians who may choose to get restive, and, away in their quiet or unquiet, but secure sanctums in Raleigh or elsewhere, may think it right for them to kick up a fuss with the Confederate government, create dissatisfaction among the people, raise party divisions in North Carolina, complain about little petty appointments as all but national insults, cry woe and havoc, and do harm generally. What do we care about such things, or such people, except to deprecate the one and denounce the other? Nothing at all—nothing at all."

THE WOMEN MOVING.—The resolutions adopted at Rockingham, Richmond county, which we publish to-day, are the first response we have noticed to the President's appeal to the women of the Confederacy. Doubtless they very generally entertain such sentiments, but their not being accustomed to organized movements prevents a general expression of them.

BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

From the Courier of the 21st.

The startling events that have occurred since our last issue have opened up a new chapter in the history of the war. Our ferocious foe, maddened to desperation at the heroic obstinacy and resistance of his powerful combination of land and naval forces to reduce Fort Sumter and our batteries on Morris' Island, tries the horrible and brutal resort, without the usual notice, of firing, at midnight, upon the city, full of sleeping women and children, to intimidate our Commanding General into a surrender of these fortifications. This atrocious and unprecedented act in the annals of civilized warfare, was perpetrated on Friday night.

Our last report showed that the enemy for several days past had been concentrating his heaviest fire on Fort Sumter. Since then the bombardment has been incessant, the Ironsides and six Monitors alternately keeping up a steady fire on the fort and Batteries Gregg and Wagner, in connection with the furious and intermitting fire from Gillmore's land batteries. Considerable damage was inflicted during Friday and Saturday on the East or sea face of Sumter and several guns dismounted. The old fortress, however, continues to frown defiance and to be a terror to its iron clad assailants. The whole number of shots fired at Fort Sumter from Monday, the 17th inst., to Saturday, the 22d inst., inclusive, is reported to be 4,873. Of these 2,315 struck the fort outside, 1,422 struck inside and 1135 passed over or fell short. The total number of casualties for the same time were 35, most of them slightly wounded.

The following is a copy of the communication from Gen. Gillmore, received Friday night at Battery Wagner, by Gen. Hagood, in relation to the firing on the city:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Morris' Island, S. C., Aug. 21, 1863.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to demand of you the immediate evacuation of Morris' Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces. The present condition of Fort Sumter, and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries, seem to render its complete demolition within a few hours, a matter of certainty. All my heaviest guns have not yet opened.

Should you refuse compliance with this demand, or should I receive no reply thereto within four hours after it is delivered into the hands of your subordinate at Fort Wagner, for transmission, I shall open fire on the city of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective range of the heart of the city.

I am General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Q. A. GILLMORE, Brig Gen. Com.

Official: E. KEARNY, A. A. G.

To Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Commanding Confederate Forces, Charleston, S. C.

Gen. Beauregard being absent on a reconnoisance, the communication which was unsigned was received at Headquarters about quarter to eleven o'clock Friday night, by Gen. Jordan, and by him returned for the signature of the writer. The communication was signed by Gen. Gillmore, and returned. It was received at Gen. Beauregard's Headquarters at nine o'clock Saturday morning. Between one and two o'clock, however, Saturday morning, the enemy commenced firing on the city, arousing our people from their slumbers. Twelve eight-inch shells fell into the city, thirteen in all having been fired. Fortunately no person was injured.

There was some surprise at the enemy being able to reach the city from his present position. The battery, we learn, is located in the marsh between Morris' and Black Islands, distant fully 5 miles from Charleston. It is said to be a superior fortification, and believed to mount from 3 to 4 Parrott guns of different calibre and long range.

The enemy have erected another battery within 450 yards of Battery Wagner, from which a continual artillery duel and musketry firing is maintained between the pickets in the rifle pits. On Friday night, a party of the enemy, estimated at about 150 strong, advanced with the supposed object of flanking and storming the position of our pickets. The latter, only 18 in number, allowed the enemy to advance until within short range, when a volley was poured in among them, every shot telling and causing the whole party to retreat to their works. Several are known to have been killed and wounded. The fire upon Battery Wagner has not slackened since our last report, but still exhibits no marks of the fiery ordeal, and it is semi-officially reported will bear as much pounding as ever. Battery Gregg which has been subjected to the same heavy fire, is also reported in the same good order and condition. Our casualties at Battery Wagner on Saturday were 4 killed and 21 wounded.

On Saturday afternoon a steamer went down to the fleet with a flag of truce flying, having on board H. P. Walker, Esq., British Consul, and Col. Roman, of Gen. Beauregard's staff, bearing a communication from Gen Beauregard to Gen Gillmore. The object of Mr. Walker's visit was to request more time for the removal of non-combatants.

The following is the reply of Gen Beauregard to the communication of Gen Gillmore:

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF S. C., GA. & FLA.,
Charleston, S. C., Aug. 22, 1863.

Sir:—Last night at 15 minutes before 11 o'clock, during my absence on a reconnoisance of my fortifications, a communication was received at these Head Quarters, dated Headquarters Dep't of the South, Morris' Island, S. C., Aug. 21, 1863, demanding the "immediate evacuation" [&c., see letter above.] This communication to my address was without signature, and was of course returned.

About ½ past 1 this morning one of your batteries did actually open fire and throw a number of heavy rifle shells into the city, the inhabitants of which, of course, were asleep and unwarned.

About 9 o'clock this morning, the communication alluded to above was returned to these head quarters, bearing your recognised official signature—and it can now be noticed as your deliberate official act.

Among nations not barbarous, the usages of war prescribe that when a city is about to be attacked, timely notice shall be given by the attacking commander, in order that non-combatants may have an opportunity for withdrawing beyond its limits. Generally, the time allowed is from one to three days; that is time for the withdrawal in good faith of at least the women and children. You, sir, give only four hours, *knowing* that your notice, under existing circumstances, could not reach me in less than two hours, and that not less than the same time would be required for an answer to be conveyed from this city to Battery Wagner; with this knowledge you threaten to open fire on this city, not to oblige its surrender, but to force me to evacuate these works which you, assisted by a great naval force, have been attacking in vain for more than forty days.

It would appear, sir, that despairing of reducing these works, you now resort to the novel measure of turning your guns against the old men, the women and children, and hospitals of a sleeping city, an act of inexcusable barbarity, from your own *confessed* point of sight, inasmuch as you allege that the complete demolition of Fort Sumter within a few hours by your guns seems to you "*a matter of certainty.*"

Your omission to attach your signature to such a grave paper must show the recklessness of the course upon which you have adventured. While the facts that you knowingly fixed a limit for receiving an answer to your demand, which made it almost beyond the possibility of receiving any reply within that time, and that you actually did open fire and throw a number of the most destructive missiles ever used in war, into the midst of a city taken unawares, and filled with sleeping women and children, will give you a "bad eminence" in history—even in the history of this war.

I am only surprised, sir, at the limits you have set to your demand. If in order to attain the abandonment of Morris' Island and Fort Sumter you feel authorized to fire on this city, why did you not also include the works on Sullivan's and James' Island—nay, even the city of Charleston, in the same demand?

Since you have felt warranted in inaugurating this method of reducing batteries in your immediate front which were found otherwise impregnable, and a mode of warfare which I confidently declare to be atrocious and unworthy of any soldier, I now solemnly warn you that if you fire again on this city from your Morris' Island batteries, without granting a somewhat more reasonable time to remove non-combatants, I shall feel impelled to employ such stringent means of retaliation as may be available, during the continuance of this attack.

Finally, I reply that neither the works on Morris' Island or Fort Sumter will be evacuated on the demand you have been pleased to make. Already, however, I am taking measures to remove with the utmost possible celerity all non-combatants—who are now fully aware of and alive to what they may expect at your hands.

Respectfully, sir, your obd't servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen'l Comd'g.

The following dispatch was received at headquarters at 3 P. M.:

MORRIS' ISLAND, 2.55 P. M., Aug. 23.

To Gen Jordan: At 11 o'clock to-day, Gen Gillmore's communication was received. He gives until 11 P. M. to-morrow, to remove non-combatants. Gen. HAGOOD.

On receipt of the communication, however, at Headquarters, it was discovered that Gen. Gillmore dated his dispatch in reply 9 P. M., of the 22d, (Saturday night,) but did not cause it to be delivered at Wagner until 12 meridian, Sunday. The date was not then noticed, and hence Gen. Hagood's telegram, that until 11 P. M., to-morrow, was given for the removal of non-combatants. The fire upon the city was, therefore, renewed Sunday night about 12 o'clock.

At half past three Sunday morning the enemy opened on Sumter with 300 pounder Parrotts. Three Monitors opened on the sea face of Sumter, and kept up a heavy fire until daylight. Fort Moultrie replied to the fire of the Monitors, and the latter retired out of range. The Ironsides continued to pour its broadsides upon Wagner until ten A. M. The land batteries also seemed to exert themselves more than usual and fired heavily until sundown. Fort Sumter at times would rouse up and send forth another note of defiance.

Whilst the officers of Sumter were at dinner yesterday a shell burst above their mess room. Col. Alfred Rhett, commanding the fort, was slightly wounded.

It has been positively ascertained that a Fleet Captain, supposed to be Capt C. R. Rogers, a Pilot and Purser, were killed in the pilot house of one of the Monitors, in the attack on Monday, the 17th inst., which explains the cause of the vessels retiring at that time with their flags at half mast.

On Monday, the fire on Sumter slackened, the fleet not participating. Col. Rhett is said to have orders to hold the fort until relieved or taken. It is pretty effectually used up.

The yankees threw 15 eight-inch shells into the city on Monday morning. Nobody hurt. Non-combatants leaving the city.

J. M. Meissenhamer, 8th N. C. T., had a flesh wound in the arm at Wagner on Sunday.

Another Outrage.—The yankees shelled Chattanooga on Friday last, Fast Day, without notice and while the churches were filled with the people. The services were not interrupted, though the churches were struck. The Rebel says the casualties were slight. Two or three soldiers and five or six citizens killed and wounded embrace the losses of the day. Among the latter are two ladies, one of whom is mortally wounded, and a child, daughter of Mr. Roach, of Nashville, since dead.

Another "Raid."—The blockaders were quite active on Sunday. In addition to their attack upon the party in charge of the Hebe, they sent a boat party to a small schooner lying at or in New Topsail Inlet, some 20 miles from here. The schooner was in charge of a guard from Adams' Light Battery. We think they made prisoners of three persons, to wit:—Lieut. Latham, Orderly Sergt. Reid and a private soldier. The two first somehow escaped. They burned the schooner.

We are also informed that they destroyed the Salt Works in that vicinity. The Salt Works belonging to D McMillan, Esq., are mentioned positively, and we presume others may be included.

From information obtained pretty directly by underground railroad from Beaufort, we learn that the yankees there openly avow their determination to destroy all salt works on the different Sounds. We think they will be apt to attempt it, at any rate.—*Wil. Jour., 25th.*

Handsome Affair.—Col. Wood of the President's staff, with a small party of marines captured the Yankee gunboats Satelite and Reliance off the mouth of the Rappahannock on last Saturday night. The gunboats were lying near each other and were captured, after a slight resistance, by the Confederates, who approached in oar boats. Various trophies were secured from the captured vessels. About sixty prisoners were taken. The gunboats carried two guns each and forty men. Capt. Waters, of the Reliance, was dangerously wounded.

From the North.—New York papers of the 22d inst. bring no news of interest, except items from the foreign correspondence of the N Y Times. Its Paris correspondent complains that the Government papers refuse to admit that the rebellion in America has commenced to crumble. They adopt, with enthusiasm, the declaration of the Southern papers, that the war on the part of the South is just commenced. Its London correspondent says it is not believed there that the war for secession is done with, and still have great faith in Gen Lee, in spite of his failure at Gettysburg, and believe that though the South has been overrun with great armies, and desolated with raids, it cannot be reduced to subjection.

Col. Peter G. Evans.—We regret to learn that Col. Peter G. Evans, of the 63d N. C. Cavalry Reg't, died in Washington City about ten days ago of a wound received at Middleburg. When the yankees captured Col. Evans he begged that they would parole him and leave him at a house on the road until he got better; but they refused, saying that they would carry him to Washington if it killed him. Col. Evans was a gallant soldier and a good officer. He was in the prime of life.
Charlotte Democrat.

Absenteeism.—Absentees from the army of Northern Virginia are returning daily. It is understood the penalty for absence without leave and desertion will be rigidly enforced after the expiration of the term of the President's proclamation.

DIVIDEND.—The Western N. C. Railroad has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. The State is the principal stockholder.

ALABAMA SENATOR.—Hon. Robert Jamison, Jr., has been elected to the Senate, vice the late Mr. Yancey.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RESOURCES.

From the London Times, Aug. 5.

The war has now lasted sufficiently long, and has been attended with a loss of life sufficiently great, to tax severely the soldier producing powers (if we may be permitted the expression) of the Northern and Southern populations.

The recent successes of the Federal government have led to the belief that the South has at length begun to exhibit signs of exhaustion, and it is important to determine whether this be really the case. It may be conceded that the population of the South has been heavily taxed in order to supply up to the present time the requisite quota of troops; but it is very questionable whether the soldier-producing power is not now much greater in the South than in the North.

Volunteering has long since ceased in the Northern States, and the heavy bounties which a twelvemonth since proved so efficacious in recruiting the Federal armies have ceased to prove attractive. The Government at Washington are now driven to the alternative of enforcing a conscription, or else seeing their armies totally melt away. In the South the effect of recent events has been to necessitate an almost universal application of the principle of compulsory recruiting. The Southern President has called upon all citizens in the Southern States between the ages of 18 and 45, to place themselves in readiness to join the armies of the State whenever called upon. This in itself is a proof of the serious drain to which the Southern population has been subjected by the necessities of the present war; but if the call is cheerfully responded to, the South can with ease furnish armies even more numerous than those with which she has hitherto struggled to secure her independence. That the Southern population, however, will continue to supply such troops as may be demanded by the Government, there can be no reason to doubt; whereas that of the North has in the most unmistakable manner manifested its refusal to yield compliance to a measure which only extreme necessity could justify. It is reported that the Federal Government propose, notwithstanding the recent popular demonstration, to enforce the conscription. If this report be well founded, then no doubt can exist that the fighting population of the North is exhausted. Mr. Lincoln does not possess the means of compelling obedience to his decrees, and at the moment when success appears most certain he will probably be obliged to succumb. Regard being had, therefore, to the producing powers of the respective populations of the North and South, for the purposes of the present war, we believe that the balance inclines in favor of the South. It is in the populous cities of the Federal States that signs of exhaustion are unmistakably apparent."

From the London Herald, August 3

The contest is to go on, however, so far as the two governments are concerned, with undiminished vigor, and, we fear, with increasing ferocity. If President Lincoln enforces a draft, President Davis orders a levy *en masse*, directing every man between eighteen and forty-five to repair to the conscript camps—a measure which indicates at once the terrible nature of the emergency and the indomitable resolution of the Southern people. It is probable that this mandate will meet with much more ready compliance than the more moderate demands of Mr. Lincoln. To embitter this desperate struggle to the utmost, the Federal Government has thought proper to threaten a barbarism which we believe to be almost unprecedented. Sometime ago two Confederate officers were taken while on recruiting service in Kentucky, and hung as spies by Gen. Burnside. For this cowardly murder the Confederates threatened retaliation, selecting, according to rule, two officers of the same rank as the murdered men from among their prisoners. They chose their victims by lot, and sent to warn the Federal Government of their intention, offering, however, to spare the men if the Federalists would for the future observe the laws of civilized warfare. The answer of Mr. Lincoln is to select two Confederate officers—one of them the gallant General F. Lee, a near relative of the Commander-in-Chief, but not, we believe, his son, Fitzhugh Lee—whom he threatens to put to death if the Confederates carry out their menace of retaliation. By this dastardly act the President adopts the crime of Gen. Burnside, and the similar crimes of Butler, McNeil and Milroy, and lowers himself to the level of the murderers he employs and delights to honor. Of course, if such a threat be carried out, the war will become one of extermination; no quarter will be given, and every victory will be followed by a massacre. But, amid the horrors of such a strife, we shall not forget to whom the honor of originating this system of reciprocal murder is due, nor fail to bear in mind how long the Confederates have persevered in extending the courtesies of Christian chivalry to a foe who fights in the spirit of an Indian scalp-hunter or a Sepoy mutineer, whom no remonstrances can warn, and whom no forbearance can shame into honor, civilization or humanity.

Cheering from Charleston.—The Editor of the Savannah Republican writes from Charleston:—

"The onslaught on Fort Sumter for a week past, from the enemy's fleet and land batteries, has been the most terrific on record, and that stronghold has suffered most seriously from the bombardment. It could not have been otherwise with brick and mortar on one side, and projectiles of which military science has heretofore given no conception on the other. The old maxim that an ordinary fort cannot be breached at a greater distance than eight hundred yards, belonged to an age when mechanical ingenuity had expended itself in the construction of the 8 inch columbiad. These pop guns have had their day, and will hereafter be classed among the insignificant inventions of the past. It was reserved for the American people to develope new engines of war, and a new era in the struggles between man and man. This war of independence is destined to make all other military history "flat, stale, and unprofitable." One of the parties to the strife—the North—has proved that a strong fortress of brick may be breached and battered down at a distance of 2½ miles, or over 4,700 yards. If I am not greatly mistaken, the other party—the South—will soon establish the fact that a breach can be effected at nearly double the last mentioned distance, and that a cannon ball can be shot clear through and through the strongest Yankee turret now afloat! This looks extravagant, but it is not a whit more so than the achievements against Sumter would have sounded if related in anticipation two years ago; and besides, I have *facts* for my data. They will be history, to be read and conceded by all men, before this war is brought to a close. This is as much as prudence will allow me to say."

The Spirit that never Dies.—In the darkest hour of our revolution, when army after army had been lost, when, dispirited and beaten, and the hearts of the boldest and bravest were ready to sink with despair, it was a glorious declaration of Washington, when he exclaimed: "Strip me of the dejected and suffering remnant of my army, take from me all that I have left; leave me but a banner, give me but the means to plant it upon the mountains of West Augusta, and I will yet draw around me the men who will lift up their bleeding country from the dust, and set her free."

"The military courts!" exclaims old Mrs. Spinaway, "the military courts everything in this district, and they haint no notion of marrying, neither."

THE SHELLING OF CHATTANOOGA.

One of the most impressive scenes we have ever witnessed occurred in the Presbyterian Church on yesterday. The services were being held by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, and the pews and aisles were crowded with officers and soldiers, private citizens, ladies and children. A prayer had been said and one of the hymns sung. The organist was absent, "and I will be thankful," continued the minister, "if some one in the congregation will raise the tune." The tune was raised; the whole congregation joined in singing, as in days gone by; the sacred notes rose in humble melody from the house of God, swelling their holy tribute to His glory, and dying away at last like echoes of departed days; the second, or what is known as the long prayer, was begun, when out upon the calm, still air there came an alien sound—the sullen voice of an hostile gun—ringing from the north bank of the river, and echoing back and back among the far off glens of Lookout peak. It was sudden; it took every one by surprise; for few if any expected the approach of an enemy. The day was one of fasting and prayer; the public mind was upon its worship. Its serenity had not been crossed by a shadow. And it was not until another and another of these unchristian accents trembled in the air, and hied themselves away to the hills, that it was generally realized that the enemy were shelling the town.

Without a word of warning, in the midst of church services, whilst many thousands of men and women thronged the several places of public worship, the basest of human foemen had begun an attack upon a city crowded with hospitals and refugees from the bloody pathway of their march, and in no wise essential to a direct assault.

There was a little disturbance in the galleries; the noise in the streets grew louder; near the doors several persons, who had other duties, military or domestic, to look to, hastily withdrew; the mass of the congregation, however, remained in their places, and the man of God continued his prayer. It was impressive in the extreme. There he stood, this exile-preacher from the far South, with eyes and hands raised to heaven, not a muscle or expression changed, not a note altered, not a sign of confusion, excitement or alarm, naught but the calm, christian face uplifted and full of the unconsciousness to all save its devotions, which beam from the soul of true piety. Not only the occasion, but the prayer was solemnly, eloquently impressive. The reverend doctor prayed, and his heart was in his prayer; it was the long prayer, and he did not shorten it; he prayed it to the end, and the cannon did not drown it from those who listened, as they could not drown it from the ear of God. He closed, and then, without panic or consternation, although excited and confused, the dense crowd separated whilst shells were falling on the right and left.

All honor to this noble preacher, and to those brave women and children.—*Rebel.*

AUCTION SALES.

By Wilkes Morris, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale of Imported Goods.

Ex Steamships Gen'l Beauregard, Arabian and Flora.

ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9th, 1863, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of Steamships General Beauregard, Arabian and Flora, together with sundry consignments ex Mary Ann and Margaret and Jessie. Making altogether the most important sale ever held in the Confederacy, viz:

8 bales printed Saxonies,
8 bales white Saxonies,
6 bales Oxford Cloths,
15 cases Madder Prints,
11 cases Mourning do,
36 cases Felt Wool and Cassimere Hats,
6 cases dark DeLaines,
4 cases black Lustre,
1 case drab "
1 case black Alpaca,
2 cases " Bombazine,
2 cases black and white Plaids,
2 cases " and scarlet "
3 cases French Merino, (various colors,)
1 case black Frilled Shawls,
1 case " Lama "
1 case " Ground Ginghams,
2 cases Wove Flannel,
2 cases printed "
3 cases Melton Cloths,
1 case Fancy Cassimeres,
1 case Flannel, assorted colors,
1 case assorted Braids,
1 case Ariel Stripes,
1 case Merino Shirts,
1 case black Broadcloth,
4 cases Flannel and Striped Shirts,
2 cases Needles, 1150 M,
12 cases Coats' Spool Cotton, 200 yds, black and white,
1 case Agate Buttons, 300 gt gross,
1 case Bone Buttons, 237 gt gross,
3 bales gray Blankets,
1 case Satchels and Portmonaies,
1 case Tooth Brushes and Purses.
32 cases Cotton Cards, Nos 8s, 9s and 10s,
1 case English Carding and Fillets.
33 bales Sea Island and Gunny Bagging,
120 coils Manilla Rope.
39 cases Letter and Cap Paper,
5 cases Steel Pens,
7 cases Lead Pencils,
3 cases Envelopes,
2 cases Playing Cards,
4 cases Memorandum Books, &c,
2 cases Bank Note and Parchment Paper,
94 cases Gent's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes,
4 cases French Waxed Calf Skins,
4 bales Super Sole Leather.
119 barrels Mackerel,
234 bags Prime Coffee,
24 barrels Prime Coffee,
212 do do Brown Sugar,
50 do Crushed Sugar,
3 chests Congou Tea,
21 casks pure Sperm Oil,
7 " Kerosene Oil.
2 cases Mustard.
360 kegs Bi. Carb. Soda,
150 bbls. Soda Crystals,
83 boxes Extract of Logwood,
13 bbls. Epsom Salts,
8 bbls. Glauber Salts,
1 cask Refined Borax,
5 cases do do,
5 bbls. do do,
1 bbl. Glue,
2 casks Sugar Lead,
6 cases Chloroform,
4 casks Crucibles,
2 cases Magenta Crystals,
2 cases Dover's Powders,
2 cases Calomel and Jalap,
1 case India Rhubarb,
2 cases Calomel and Ipecac,
1 case Quinine,
1 case Phosphorus,
1 case Castor Oil,
3 cases Tinct Opium,
1 case Comp. Ext Colocynth,
1 case Sulphate Morphia,
1 case Adhesive Plaster,
3 casks Soda Ash.
6 cases Briar Root Pipes.
250 sacks Liverpool Salt.
100 kegs cut Nails assorted.
479 cases Imported Brandy, Pinet, 1848.
330 " " " various brands.
40 " " " "Brisson."
40 " " Gin.
49 " " Champaigne, Anchor, and C. D. Bannet & Co.
50 cases Imported Claret, St. Julien.
36 Puncheons Rum, Extra.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
4 quarter casks Cognac Brandy.
5 " " choice Whiskey,
AND
25 casks Alcohol.

Aug. 27. 59-ts

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VA.,
Camp near Orange C. H.

"All is quiet this morning along the lines" of the Rapidan. My last I think was dated from Hanover Junction; since then our command has been transferred to this army. There seems to be no prospect of a fight unless Gen. Lee should assume the offensive, and in that case it would be several weeks before it would be policy to move. Of course we all confide in Gen Lee's superior judgment; but in view of our recent heavy loss, it is to be hoped in the next battle the advantage of position may be on our side, which could hardly be if we make the attack. Our present line is one of great natural strength; where it lies it would not be proper to state; but whether Meade attempt the Rapidan or the Rappahannock, he will be properly received. I am decidedly of opinion that the defensive policy on our part is the only one which promises to result in final success. We cannot afford to experiment, but should hold our own, giving the enemy a terrible reception whenever he attempts to advance; compelling him to attack us in positions of our choosing. This may be slow, but it will be sure, and must succeed in the long run. At South Anna Bridge the other day, one battery of artillery and 2 co's of the 46th N. C. checked a yankee column variously estimated at from 8 to 12,000 men. The same thing was done last winter at Blount's Creek near Washington, where a strong yankee force about 8000 strong, with a formidable park of artillery, was repulsed and compelled to retreat by Col Leventhorpe, with 2 co's of the 11th and one section of Graham's battery under Lt Dobbin, actually engaged. When we consider the amount of transportation required, the wear and tear, the losses incident to an invasive campaign, it appears clearly best for a nation, possessed of a vast territory, itself offering great passive resistance, and comparatively poor in resources, to put its adversary to all the loss and disadvantage of invasion. There is no short cut to peace; the yankee nation are too strong to be overpowered by a *coup de main*, and we have got to worry them out, until domestic troubles shall arise among them, or till the "just Ruler who presides over the destinies of nations shall raise up friends to fight our battles for us." We cannot *crush* the North, neither can they "crush out" us, but we can meet them on our threshold with the bayonet until it shall please God to disarm them by internal dissensions or dispose them to the only mode of securing peace, viz: our recognition as independent States. I learn from very good authority, 2d hand from a member of Gen. Lee's staff, that our *total loss* in the recent campaign was not over 13,000. From parties present at Gettysburg I learn that the heights might have been carried, had the assaulting lines been promptly supported; but at the crisis, from some confusion of orders or some misconception, as if by Providential appointment, victory was torn from our grasp. Had we succeeded, Meade's army would have been crushed, and Washington and Baltimore at our feet. But God did not will it. That we shall by His blessing be independent of our unscrupulous and unrelenting foe, I do not for a moment doubt; but it will come perhaps in a way not so gratifying to our national vanity; in a way which will mark *His hand*. At the battles around Richmond, at Fredericksburg, at Chancellorsville, at Gettysburg, at Shiloh, but for Providential intervention "a full end" had been made of whole armies; but, as if seeing that we could not bear so great a blessing, or because our tale of stripes had not been measured, the fruits of victory were denied us. Our people have only to exercise patience, to cultivate the tempers and duties to which God would lead us by His chastisements, "judgment, mercy and faith," to leave off mutual recrimination, be true to themselves and their country, and all will yet be well. This leads me to express my great gratification at the wisdom, patriotism and moderation evinced in your editorial of the 6th inst. I wish every soldier in our army could read and ponder it, especially our N. C. soldiers, who of late have been tampered with by parties at home, who are either traitors at heart, or so base and pusilanimous as to be ready for submission because we have sustained some reverses; e. g. a man from a county west of Raleigh gets a letter from *his wife*, but the superior style and execution proved it to have been written *for her*. In this he is informed that the people in his section are for *peace*, are running a peace candidate for Congress, if necessary they will go back to the old Union, they think they can't be *worsted;* in this not the poor people merely are interested, but the better classes and even some of the men who at first encouraged *the Rebellion*. It needs no ghost to divine the end contemplated by such cowardly measures. A few days since a meeting was held at Orange C. H. of delegates from all the N. C. reg'ts, to express our unqualified disapprobation of certain peace movements in N. C., which, if they mean anything, mean *submission*. We have already "protested in the face of the world that we desire peace—to be let alone." Having discovered that our "covenant-breaking" enemies were not to be trusted, that they were going on with rapid strides to the period when they would say "sic volo sic jubeo" in reference to our rights, we said to them as did the Patriarch of old, "let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen," but they answered our pleas for compromise, our subsequent demands for a peaceful separation, like the haughty son of Solomon, "my father made your yoke heavy, but I will add to your yoke;" they said, "the day for compromise is past," "no terms with armed rebels, nothing but unconditional submission." What folly, then, in any man to say, I am for resisting invasion but wish to "talk about peace." This man may be sincere, but if so he holds very unfortunate language. To a bystander it looks as if his support of the Confederate gov't were grudgingly given, while he was going as far as he *dared* in the interests of reconstruction and the yankees. With what sort of face can we make overtures to the yankees? They say no terms with rebels but unconditional submission. When a man advocates such overtures I cannot understand how he can claim to be true to the South. What if these advocates of "Peace" should succeed in their obvious purposes, would it bring peace? Nay rather, division. A man's foes would indeed be those of his own household. N. C. would be the theatre of a civil war the like of which has not been seen since the days of the Tories. We are all tired of the war, we all desire peace; but we cannot praise those who cry peace, peace, when there is no peace. God has laid on us the heavy task of winning peace, from a powerful and cruel enemy, with our own good swords, and we cannot decline the labor without infamy, without being involved in a far more tangled maze of bloodshed and devastation. Let every man then stand to his post and speak cheering words to his brother. Let the women support with their prayers and words of encouragement their husbands, brothers and lovers, and not counsel cowardly desertion, and God will in His good time give us an honorable peace. KARUX.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., Aug. 19, 1863.
Near Rapidan River.

Again I report all quiet along the Rapidan. There was a lively rumor day before yesterday that a yankee Col. bearing despatches to Washington had been captured, representing Meade's army in a terrible state of demoralization, men leaving by co's, all of Pleasanton's cavalry in the rear to intercept yankees *errant*. Meade begging to be allowed to change his base, etc. Gens. Lee and Hill, so it was reported, 'had gone to the front' to see about it. Shouldn't be surprised if Meade was very much embarrassed, and my notion is it is best to let him alone, and let the causes at work work on.

On Sunday, after attending services by our Chaplain at 9 o'clock, I went over to church at Orange C. H., and had the pleasure of hearing Rev. Gen. Pendleton. He preached from Deut. 4th, 39. He spoke without a ms. His elocution is remarkably good, his voice unusually fine, his style easy, chaste and unfettered, and withal pre-eminently *manly*. He impressed you, physically, morally and intellectually, as a *strong man*. His sermon was able and listened to with deep attention by a crowded audience, most of whom were officers of high rank, among whom I recognized the Commanding General and many lesser lights. I was late, and did not attempt to get into the crowded building, but rode up to a window and sat on my horse, and as it chanced, in full view of Gen. Lee, of whom it may be said, "inter ignes ut LUNA minores." He strikes you at once as a "man among men." He is about 5 ft. 10, very stout and well proportioned, of remarkably intellectual appearance, and of gravity approaching to venerableness—a fair type of "an old Virginia gentleman." As I took my stand I recognized the solemn and impressive Litany of the Episcopal Ch., a truly refreshing change from the extempore and often barren and unimpressive religious services of the bivouac. Gen. Pendleton is much the same style of man as Gen. Lee; both of them are growing gray, Gen. Lee exceedingly so.

The Chaplains of the 2d and 3d army corps hold a weekly meeting for conference. I was present at one of these yesterday and had the pleasure of hearing Rev. Dr. Broadus of the Baptist Church. He has been sent out as a missionary to preach to the soldiers. His sermon was very interesting; it was easy and conversational, but full of thought and quite impressive. His manner very agreeable, save an occasional smirk and a peculiar intonation, which *sounds* affected, but is, I suppose, natural. From the reports submitted it appears there is unusual seriousness and religious interest.

The Chaplains of this army have adopted as a badge the letter "C," worked in gold on black velvet enclosed in a wreath. A Chaplain of my acquaintance procured a couple of Maltese crosses and wore them on his coat as a badge of office. One sultry morning he went out of his tent in his shirt sleeves, and returning in a few minutes was mortified to find that some member of his flock had "flanked" one of his badges. One meets with many such sad and *inconvenient* proofs of human depravity. On the retreat from the trans-Potomac country, a soldier far in the rear of his reg't stopped at a house and asked for dinner. After being kindly entertained, he took leave, and in passing the stable, *stole a horse, saddle and bridle*, merely to save himself the trouble of walking after his reg't. On getting near to Winchester one of his officers met him and asked him where he got his horse. He replied, "a Mississippian gave" it to him. The officer borrowed the horse to go to town, and meanwhile the owner, who was in pursuit, encountered the officer and claimed the horse. They returned to camp, and the owner of the horse identified the rogue as the very man he had given dinner to. I believe if he took such a fancy, *but for the trouble*, many a soldier would cut down a tree 3 ft. in diameter to make a *tooth pick*.

We have a great deal of sickness here, that is in my immediate surrounding, viz: Pettigrew's brigade. Diarrhœa is the prevalent type. It arises I suppose from a change of water, want of vegetable diet, excessive heat, etc. Vegetables here are very scarce and high, and yet it seems strange in such a generous soil. How much of the evils we endure here are *self-imposed;* but for moral evil, this world would be a comparative paradise. If men would only adopt the golden rule, the law of love, society would resolve itself into a happy family, and ten thousand abuses disappear—wars and desolations, jails and court houses and taxes; but this we cannot hope for until the kingdom of Christ is established.

KARUX.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP WRIGHT, August 15.

The members of the Clark Artillery being assembled together, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by the decree of a wise Providence, we are called upon to mourn the death of our friend and fellow-soldier, Malcom W. McRae, of Robeson county, N. C., who died in the General Hospital in Wilmington, July the 28th, in the 27th year of his age:

Resolved, 1st, That in his death our company has lost one of its best members, our country one of its truest patriots, his family a most beloved son and brother, and the community of Smyrna a useful and respected citizen.

Resolved, 2d, That we all feel deep sorrow for our loss, believing that his place can never be supplied; but we bow with submission to the will of a just and wise God.

Resolved, 3d, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved mother and sorrowing sisters and brothers, believing that to them his loss is indeed irreparable.

Resolved, 4th, That we will ever hold him in fond remembrance for his many virtues and find qualities as a friend and companion.

Resolved, 5th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, and a copy to the family of the deceased.

G. C. TAYLOR, Ch'n.
EDWARD MALOY, Sec'y.

NEILL Z. BAKER,
DANIEL R. DOUGLAS, } Committee.
W. A. MARTIN,

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, the 2d of July, from a wound received the 1st July, in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., A. F. Muse of Moore, N C, a private in Co H, 26th Reg't N. C. T. son of Jesse Muse, Esq, aged 21 years 6 months and 4 days. He was of moral character; he was a dutiful son and a kind brother. He embraced religion in the 17th year of his age and was baptized in the fellowship of the Baptist Church at Bethlehem; he was of uncommon zeal to the cause of Christ; he spent his whole time while out of school, warning sinners to repent and flee the wrath to come. He was a student in the Academy at Jackson Springs. He was in feeble health, but notwithstanding, he returned home and laid aside his books and volunteered April 1862, in defence of his country. He fought through the battles around Richmond and in Eastern N. C; he endured many fatigueing marches; he would often be seen after a battle on his knees praying for the wounded, and pointing them to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world; he would always remark in his letters to his parents that if he fell in the midst of the enemy not to grieve for him for he put his hope and trust in God: when He sees fit to call I am ready to go; yes, I am ready. In the first of the charge at Gettysburg, he received his death wound on the second day in the evening. He called a friend to sit down by him; he said I am going to die and I want you to promise me to write to my father, and tell him I was wounded, mortally, in the battle at Gettysburg, while fighting for the independence of my home and country, and I die near the battlefield; tell him I am not afraid to die, for all is well with me. None knew him but to love him. And although he fills a soldier's grave upon the far distant plains of Gettysburg, his friends will never cease to remember with affectionate tenderness his many virtues, and have no doubt but that he is gone to his reward in Heaven, where he will never again be aroused to the conflicts of cruel war. Peace to the ashes of so noble a brother.

Farewell dear brother, we part awhile,
By death's cold hand we sever,
But not without the blessed hope,
You are safe in Christ forever.

Far away from home he died,
In manhood's bright and early bloom;
He was the idol of our hearts
While away and while at home.

Cease fond parents, cease to mourn,
Your boy to you can ne'er return,
But you to him may one day go,
Where streams of joy forever flow.

Weep not sisters, weep no more,
Your brother's warfare now is o'er;
Weep not brothers, weep no more,
His slumbers shall be disturbed no more.

pd] SISTER M. J. M.

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District.

THE Undersigned take pleasure in urging upon their fellow-citizens of this Congressional District the name of Lieut. **THOMAS C. FULLER** as a fit person to represent them in the next Congress. Lieut Fuller has consented to allow his name to be used by his friends. These are times when platforms are not needed; all who know Lieut. Fuller know that he is fully capable of filling the position with honor to himself and the people of this District. He has done his duty well in this war, for after exhausting all means to retain our old Union in its perfection, he was one of the first, after Lincoln's Proclamation, to volunteer as a private in the army, in which he is now serving as an officer. MANY CITIZENS.

July 18.

Hands still wanted to work on the Fortifications.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 27, 1863.

IN response to the call published on the 12th inst., not more than 60 hands have been furnished. I am now notified that an additional number of 100 is required immediately,—unless these are furnished promptly an impressment will be made. Surely there are hands enough to answer the requirement without resorting to the trouble and disagreeableness of impressment; let them be sent in immediately. Rations and $20 per month will be furnished and paid. Unless the required number come in by Monday next, an officer will go round and bring in the required number. A few have sent in liberally; those who have not, and have the ownership and control of hands are called upon by every consideration of patriotism and social duty to respond voluntarily to this notice.

If each and all who are within 20 miles of this place, will send in each one or two hands, the number required will be filled up and they may thereby save thousands.

Wanted to employ a steady man accustomed to the management and government of negroes, to oversee the above hands. Liberal wages offered

58-2s] A. McLEAN, Mayor.

SURGERY for FIELD and HOSPITALS.

I AM now prepared to furnish my Work on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00 the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Raleigh, Aug. 20, 1863. 58-1m

Lumber wanted for the Town.

I WANT to purchase immediately, 5 to 10,000 feet of SCANTLING and BOARDS, suitable for repairing Sewers and Bridges; Scantling to be generally 3 x 4, about 20 feet long. Boards generally 20 feet long, 2 inches and 3 inches thick, 6 to 8 inches wide. Persons who can supply lumber of *any kind* will confer a favor on the Town by making it known, as it is greatly needed. Apply to

D. J. UNDERWOOD, Town Constable.

Aug. 25. 58-2t

Substitute Wanted.

A SUBSTITUTE between the age of 45 and 50 years is wanted. For one entirely satisfactory a liberal price will be paid on application to

JOHN H. COOK.

Aug. 26. 58-3tpd

DASHING CAVALRY CHARGE.

A squadron of Yankee cavalry is magnificent, when thundering down at full gallop on a force of women and children. So say those who witnessed two superb charges made the other day on the levee of New Orleans, as described to us by a Confederate officer who was then on board a river steamer crowded with the sick and wounded prisoners of Vicksburg. The prisoners had been brought so far on their way to Mobile; and were to remain only one day. The steamer had come close up to the quay, when it became known in the city, and crowds came thronging the levee, anxious to give some sign of friendship and sympathy to the brave but unfortunate defenders of Vicksburg. There were ladies of New Orleans whose husbands were on board that steamer, whom they had not seen for many months; and with tears and prayers they besieged the guard, entreating to be allowed to bring some comfort to the beloved sufferer, or even to look upon his face. The orders of Emory were imperative—for Banks was not there that day; and not one was allowed to come on board. But suddenly, as they stood thronging the levee, every tearful face turned to the vessel—without one word of warning, a squadron of cavalry galloped out of one of the streets, which opened on the quay, and at once charged the crowd, riding some down, beating others with the flats of their swords, and gaining a complete victory. Our informant describes the agony of rage amongst our helpless soldiers on board, when they saw this incredible atrocity. They cried out for arms; men with shattered limbs started from their beds in the sudden fury, but fell back impotently gnashing their teeth and cursing the cowards.

That evening passed. Next day Gen. Banks was said to have returned, and there was a sudden change. The friends of the wounded were allowed to come on board with baskets of refreshments, and to communicate freely with the prisoners. The crowds on the levee were more dense than ever; the demonstrations of sympathy were lively, and many an earnest assurance of loyalty to the Confederacy was given in the hearing of the guards. "Tell them we are not Unionists; that we are foully belied. Tell them we hate yankee rule, and love the Confederate banner!" In the midst of this scene evening came on, and the boat was to proceed on her way down the river. As she rounded off from the levee, handkerchiefs were waved and hands were kissed, and the prisoners on board gave a parting cheer. But just then was suddenly heard through the darkness the thundering gallop of a troop of horse. Once more, right into the midst of the crowd of unarmed citizens, most of them females, burst that tempest of mounted warriors with flaming swords. The last sounds our prisoners heard as they floated off from the levee were the screams of the poor terrified women under the hoofs of plunging horses, and the shouts of the intrepid warriors who rode them down. What thoughts must have burned within the heart of every wounded prisoner! Oh! for a squadron of Stuart's troopers—and a fair field—and one blessed half hour!

We give the narrative as it was yesterday given to us by an officer who saw it all, and whose voice trembled with passion as he told the tale. We give no names, lest the gallant Banks should take revenge upon some of the ladies of New Orleans.—*Rich. Enq., 28th inst.*

The Prospect of a Yankee War with England.—The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following paragraph about the rumor in the Washington Republican of a war with England:

"The extraordinary article from the Washington Republican, anticipating a war with England, appears to have been based upon a private letter from London, dated the 21st of July. The letter in question states that "a preliminary notice had been served upon the Government of Great Britain, by the proper officers of the American Government," to the effect that if England permits the two iron-clad rams now building there for the rebels to be turned over to our enemies to depredate on American commerce, the Government of the United States will accept the act as a declaration of war. This is certainly very important and startling, if true, and of the truth of the allegation the editor of the Republican not only expresses no doubt, but enforces it by stating that the "preliminary notice" has been followed by a peremptory notice, and further asserts that the latter fact will be officially promulgated at a very early day. If the Republican is accepted as authority our relations with England are certainly threatening."

Death of Ex-Gov. Floyd.—Ex. Gov. John B. Floyd died yesterday at Abingdon, Va., of a disease which has for some time preyed upon him, and which is said to have been induced by his arduous labours and exposures in the field. He had been a member of the Legislature, Governor of the State, Secretary of War of the United States, Brigadier General in the Confederate States service, and Major General of Virginia forces. In these positions he displayed marked ability and unquestionable courage. His person, bearing and address were remarkably fine; he was a forcible speaker, and a most agreeable componion. His age, we suppose, was about forty-five.

Richmond Whig, 27th.

Resigned.—Maj. Gen. D. G. Fowle, Adjutant General of North Carolina, has resigned. Gen. Fowle has filled his arduous and responsible office for the past five months and has by his courteous and urbane manners and prompt attention to business elicited the praise of all who have been brought in contact with him. Capt. James H. Foote, who has been for some time connected with the office, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General until his successor is appointed.

Ral. Progress.

Yankee Outrages.—Your correspondent has, to-day, received an account of the brutal conduct of the enemy in Fauquier and Loudoun, such as would sicken a Sepoy. It would encumber your columns to detail the outrages and cruelties which are daily being inflicted on the unhappy people of those two counties. A single instance may serve as an illustration not only of the utter defiance of all decency which the yankees are exhibiting, but also their perfect lack of human sensibility. A party of the fiends last week visited the plantation of one of our officers, in Loudoun, whose wife they found confined with a babe only twenty-four hours old. After ransacking the outhouses, and eating, drinking, and stealing without stint, they subjected the dwelling to a similar ordeal, and finally entered the lady's chamber, and unmoved by her situation, they dashed the furniture, and the very bed upon which this helpless woman lay, with such violence as to cause the death of her infant.

Corr. Richmond Exam.

Condition of Fort Sumter.—We learn that Gen. Beauregard recently sent several competent engineers to Fort Sumter for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the place. They report that, notwithstanding the damage to the wall, the fort is by no means untenable or insecure. It will therefore be held. It is stated that Gen. B. entertains no idea of surrendering it.

Rich. Enquirer, 28th.

From Suffolk.—Suffolk has been again occupied by the yankees. About 2000 infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a company of artillery, make up their force.—*Petersburg Express.*

WAR NEWS.

From Charleston.—On Tuesday last the yankees assaulted Battery Wagner and were repulsed. The failure of the mail leaves us without particulars. The following dispatch from Capt Ed. Mallett, 61st N. C. T. to Col. Peter Mallett was sent from Charleston Thursday last:—

"I am now on my third visit of six days to this fort (Wagner.) I am very well. The fort is much defaced but is as strong as ever. The troops are in good spirits and fight the enemy well. *We have no idea of being overpowered.* The enemy have thrown shells into the city, but that is not taking it. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island have been so strengthened as to make the entrance into Charleston harbor extremely doubtful."

Capt. E. MALLETT

From Mississippi.—The latest advices from Jackson say that Grant has taken a force from Vicksburg up White River, after Gen. Price, who has lately given the yankees a tremendous thrashing in that quarter. Gen'l Grant has issued orders to the citizens of Warren and Hinds counties, to remain at their homes and resume their usual avocations; that they shall be protected in all their property, except such as is necessary for the army; and that all property taken by the army shall be duly purchased by commissioned officers and paid for. He advises the people to regard their slaves as free, and contract with them for labor or dispense with their services. The order was to go into effect on the 25th inst.

From Kansas.—The only item of interest in New York papers of the 25th inst., is the following:—

The Destruction of Lawrence, Kansas.—A telegram dated Leavenworth, 22d, gives an account of the destruction of Lawrence, Kansas, by Quantrell's guerillas. It says:

The list of killed and wounded, as far as ascertained, is some 180, the majority of whom were killed instantly, most of them in their own houses, with their wives and children clinging to them, while the murderers planted pistols at their breasts, and shot them down.

Twenty-five negro recruits were shot dead. The guerillas took all the money that could be found in the pockets or houses of the citizens. They stole all the jewelry of the ladies, even to the rings on their fingers.

The houses that remain standing are filled with the killed and wounded, who belong to all classes of society. No resistance was made to the guerillas. The people were shot down as they ran through the streets in their night clothes, and their bodies thrown into wells and cisterns.

Gen. Jim Lane escaped on horseback.

Quantrell is now retreating towards Missouri, burning and laying waste everything in his route.

The loss at Lawrence is not less than $2,000,000.

Two banks were robbed of every dollar they had, and the third escaped a similar fate only because the heat was so great from the burning buildings that the rebels could not stop long enough to get the safes open.

Sickness at New Orleans and Vicksburg.—The Northern papers say that the health of New Orleans is only "fair," and that there are a number of cases of yellow fever at the quarantine. The disease among the yankee soldiery at Vicksburg is "on the increase, most of the cases being of the malignant type of typhoid fever, seven out of ten proving fatal."

Yankee Conscripts.—The Richmond Sentinel has positive information from the most reliable sources that the yankee conscripts are deserting very fast, and that the drafted men declare they will not fight, and that the present army in Virginia is the last one Lincoln will get.

The American Iliad in a Nutshell.—The following is the entire article of Mr. Thomas Carlyle—"The American Iliad in a Nutshell"—as it appears in the August number of Macmillan's (London) Magazine:

Ilias (Americana) in nuce.—Peter of the North (to Paul of the South)—"Paul, you unaccountable scoundrel, I find you hire your servants for life, not by the month or year as I do! You are going straight to hell, you —!"

Paul—"Good words, Peter! The risk is my own; I am willing to take the risk. Hire your servants by the month or the day, and get straight to Heaven; leave me to my own method."

Peter—"No, I won't. I will beat your brains out first!" (And is trying dreadfully ever since, but cannot manage it.) T. C.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 3d day of August 1863, my negro girl AMY, aged 17 years; 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; black complection. I purchased said girl from Alex. Galbreth of Robeson county, near Bethel. It is supposed she is lurking in that neighborhood. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me near Laurinburg, N. C.

A. L. CURRIE.

Randalsville, Aug. 27. 59-2tpd

Notice to Bridge Builders.

WILL be let out to the lowest bidder at the Court House in Lumberton, on Tuesday Sept. 8th, the building of a BRIDGE over Lumber River. Plans and specifications made known on the above day or before, by application to the undersigned.

C. GODWIN,
A. W. FULLER, } Com.
O. C. NORMENT,

Lumberton, Aug. 28, 1863. 59-2t

ATTENTION!

I AM authorised to enlist recruits for Iverson's Brigade, and any persons wishing to serve with that command will do well to apply to me at Fayetteville, within the next ten days.

All enlisted men of Iverson's Brigade, absent without leave, or on extended sick furlough, are hereby required to report in person to me at Fayetteville immediately.

BENJ. ROBINSON,
Capt. Co. A, 5th N. C. T.

Aug. 26. 58-2t

WANTED,

I WISH to hire by the day or for the balance of the year, FIFTY GOOD HANDS accustomed to Railroad work, to be employed in cutting a canal through Lion Swamp in Bladen county. Good wages will be paid and the hands will be well fed. Apply to me at Fayetteville, or to B. G. Worth at Wilmington, or A. P. Hurt.

We would be willing to contract the work by the yard. The job is a large one and will be worth looking after.

JOS. A. WORTH.

Aug. 27. 58-6w

WANTED, for the Hospital at Fort Fisher.

POULTRY, Chickens, Butter and other delicacies for the sick Soldiers at this Hospital. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the subscriber at his old stand or at Mr. John Culbreth's at the foot of Hay Mount.

R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

ALSO,

Wanted for the above Post, 10,000 lbs. HAY.

R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Aug. 25. 58-tf

50 Reams English Letter Paper!

50 Reams English Letter Paper!!
50 Reams English Letter Paper!!!
60,000 Envelopes!
60,000 Envelopes!!
60,000 Envelopes!!!

Just received and for sale by J. W. LETT.

Aug. 20. 56-6tpd

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn any and all persons from harboring or consealing or feeding or trading or traffican or dealing with my wife Mary Jane Fowler in any way whatsover, as she has left my bed and board without any proviocation whatever. If any person being found guilty of violating either of these acts will be dealt with ast he law directs.

WILLIAM H. FOWLER.

Aug. 31. 1tpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1863.

THE TITHE LAW.—In the Raleigh Standard of Friday last we find the following:

"*Submission to Law.*—We regret to observe that some of the meetings held in this State threaten resistance to the tithing law passed by the last Congress. That this law is unusual, oppressive, and unjust there can be no doubt; but, according to the forms of the Constitution, *it is the law*, and to resist it by force is to cause strife and bloodshed. Conservatism implies obedience to law. If one law can be properly resisted by force, so can other laws, and the end of such resistance would be anarchy or the destruction of all law.

"But this tithing law, in our judgment, *ought to be repealed.* Let those who are opposed to it urge its repeal, meanwhile submitting to it as the law of the land. Let them vote for no man for Congress who will not pledge himself to vote to repeal it. But resistance to it by force, we repeat, will occasion bloodshed—*civil war among ourselves!*

"We beg our Conservative friends to act with prudence and moderation. They have the power in the State—the power of overwhelming numbers—and they can, therefore, afford to be calm and firm. Let them sustain the constituted authorities in all just efforts to promote the common cause, and avoid every thing which may tend to anarchy and bloodshed."

We respectfully submit to the Standard that the proposed resistance to this law *is the result of its own teachings.* Not two months ago the Standard plainly told President Davis that unless Bradford were removed from the office of Chief Tithingman the tax could not be collected in North Carolina. Its readers of course understood the Standard to mean that it would not be and *ought not* to be paid. We quote from memory, and think correctly. If otherwise, we will be happy to say so on information. We are glad to see in the Standard even so much of a retraction as the above. True, the injunction to respect the law is coupled with a denunciation of it as "unusual, oppressive and unjust," and we fear that many of the less thoughtful of its readers will look more to the denunciation than to the injunction; for can they, or any one indeed, see any difference (so far as obedience to law is concerned) between a refusal to pay the tax to Maj. Bradford and a refusal to pay it to Maj. anybody else?

But is the law "unusual, oppressive and unjust?" We propose to discuss that question with the Standard.

Unusual, in the present day, we admit it to be. Oppressive, too, so far as all taxes are oppressive, and no farther. Unjust, we deny that it is, and have no fear but that the "power of overwhelming numbers"—if it be as the Standard claims—will be changed to the other side by a plain statement of the facts. We are not aware that the Standard has stated any grounds on which it contends that the law is oppressive and unjust. So that our work is, not to combat any arguments against the law, but to shew its equality, as compared with other taxes.

But first a word as to the origin of this system of taxation. That which is now denounced by one of the Standard's favorite candidates for Congress as an "odious Jew law," and by the Standard itself as "oppressive and unjust," is but the same kind of tax as the first one of which we read, either in sacred or profane history—the tax laid by God himself upon the Jews. It is true that before that, Abraham had given to Melchizidek, King of Salem, a tithe of the spoils he had taken in battle; but that was a voluntary offering to "the priest of the most high God." The first tax, as we have said, was a tax in kind of a tithe (or tenth) of all the produce of the lands, of the trees, and of the flocks. See Leviticus, 27th chapter, 30th verse. May it not be one of the causes of the terrible vengeance now inflicted upon this land, that we have not only departed from the original ordinances of God, but accustomed ourselves to speak of them with irreverence, as odious and unjust?

But is the law unjust? How unjust? We suppose it is meant that it lays upon the farming interest a proportion of taxes larger than is laid upon other interests or pursuits. Let us see how that is, (and we refer our readers to the law itself, which we have published on the 4th page of the Semi-Weekly Observer for some months past.)

The tithe law does not reach the poor man or woman at all. Every one is entitled first to reserve for his or her own use 50 bushels of sweet potatoes, 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 100 bushels of corn (or 50 bushels of wheat;) also 20 bushels of peas or beans. Here is, at present market rates, nearly a thousand dollars worth of produce of the farm upon which no tax whatever is levied. It is evidently more than many poor families make, and enough to bread a good sized family; and as for meats, the tax is one-tenth of all the bacon estimated at 60 lbs. of bacon to 100 lbs. of pork, whereas 100 lbs of pork will make nearly 70 lbs. of bacon besides the parts not cured into bacon. So that out of every 100 lbs. of pork some 15 or 20 lbs. are untaxed. On cattle the tithe tax is not laid—it is 1 per cent. only on the value.

It is manifest from this statement, (for the accuracy of which see the law itself,) that the tithe law does not reach the poorer class of farmers; though from the manner in which the matter is handled by some, it might be supposed that it was to protect this class from oppression and injustice that the law is denounced and its repeal demanded. The law operates only upon the larger farmers, who make a surplus to sell, *and who are not taxed in any other way* by the law; that is, neither their lands nor their negroes, nor their incomes from the sale of the surplus productions of their farms, are taxed. This tithe tax is therefore the only way in which these well-to-do farmers are called upon to contribute to the support of the government and the war; and it is the only way in which their lands and negroes can be taxed. The constitution forbids the taxing of lands and negroes till a census is taken: a census cannot be taken during the war. Consequently, but for this tithe law, land and negroes, the great wealth of the South, would escape taxation at all. Is this the object of the Standard? We cannot believe it, however much it may be the object of some interested persons who are endeavoring to excite public prejudice against the law.

Is it contended that the amount of the tax is unjust by comparison with the taxes upon other property and business? Hardly. Let our readers examine the law and see how heavily every other business, and all descriptions of property are taxed, and we think they will come to the same conclusion with ourselves, that the tithe tax on farmers is less than the average of other taxes on property, production and income. And be it observed, that these small farmers are the only class altogether exempted from taxation, except salaries under $1000 and incomes under $500. Everything else, everybody else, is taxed.

The tithe tax is *just* to the soldier in the army, because it does not tax his land which is lying idle at home, but only taxes the surplus productions of those at home. It is just to him also, because it will furnish a *certain* and it is hoped adequate supply of food for his support in the army, instead of the inadequate rations he has heretofore been often obliged to submit to. And only think of it, people at home are raising a clamor against a law which is enacted expressly to provide food for the soldiers in the army!

The law is a wise and a just one for the reason also, that it is part of a system intended to put an end to speculation in provisions. It is well known that men have accumulated princely fortunes by going over the country and buying up things which they knew the government was compelled to have, and after getting a monopoly making the government pay enormous prices This will now be stopped, and along with it, in a measure, the progressive inflation of the currency and of prices, and the temptation which so many otherwise good men give way to, to hoard up their supplies under the heretofore certain expectation of a rise in prices. Neither the speculator nor the producer will hereafter be sure of a great customer who will be compelled to buy of them at any price, however extravagant.

Again: The government will be saved by this tithe law, from the necessity of issuing one or two hundred millions more of treasury notes. Those notes, coming upon an already redundant currency, would necessarily still further depreciate Confederate money, and thus add to present evils and entail a still heavier debt upon posterity. It is the interest of every man to keep down that debt and to put a stop to further depreciation. Therefore is it the interest of every man to sustain this tithe law, which we have shown is not unequal or unjust. Especially is it the interest of the producer, whose remaining nine-tenths will be worth more to him than the whole would be if further issues should further depreciate the currency in which he is paid, and those issues would be necessary if the Government paid for provisions. After all, conceding, as doubtless the Standard will, that the expense of carrying on the war must be paid, and that a portion at least of it ought to be paid by taxation, we would like to know what advantage the farmers would derive from paying in money the value of the produce which they are required by the tithe law to pay? Since no unequal proportion of the general tax is required of them, it seems to us, as Congress undoubtedly thought, that it would be more agreeable to pay in produce itself rather than to take the trouble to sell the produce and then pay over the cash realized from it.

But perhaps the strongest consideration of all is, that the securing of so much food will put it in the power of the government to feed its armies and prosecute this righteous war into which the Editor of the Standard, with the hearty approval of the whole State, voted us on the 20th of May 1861.

NORTH CAROLINA NOT "A FREE AGENT."—We by no means exhausted in our last the matter supplied for consideration by the Standard. And we have no apprehension that our readers will weary of a subject so full of the deepest interest and importance to them and to the Confederacy.

The Standard says that in May 1861,—

"We were *obliged* to fight our full brother of the South or our half brother of the North. We chose to do the latter, and we acted "wisely." If we had not done so, we should have been trampled by both armies—we should have had civil war among ourselves—the North would have despised us for our want of manhood, and the South would have regarded us as false to our own instincts and our own blood. We repeat, our State was not a free agent—she was *obliged* to pursue the course she did."

This is in the main true. But in what respect is our present condition different from what it was then? except, indeed that we are now more than ever "obliged" to fight, and to fight the North, and less than ever "a free agent." We have no "half brother of the North" now—nothing but a malignant, barbarous enemy, with whom any people under the sun might well blush to claim kinship in any degree.

But upon what possible principle can the people of North Carolina *now* claim to be free agents, and assume a right to treat on her own account with Lincoln, that did not with a thousand fold more force attach to their condition in April and May 1861? Then, we were not in the war, our territory was not invaded by the yankees, our property had not been stolen and destroyed, our women had not been insulted, our negroes had not been stolen, no act of confiscation had been passed, no proclamation of emancipation issued; and, more than all, our sons and brothers had not been slain or maimed by our then half brothers, our now malignant enemies. If there was to be any treating with the North, such as the Standard and its friends now propose, *that* was the time for it. THAT TIME IS PAST—past long ago. It past when the North Carolina Convention unanimously, and with the unanimous approval of her people, deliberately adopted the Ordinance which separated her "finally" from the United States and bound her to the Confederacy. If we were now to claim a free agency, set up for ourselves, open a negotiation with Lincoln, conclude an armistice or make peace with him, we should, in the language of the Standard, "*be trampled by both armies, have civil war among ourselves—the North would despise us for our want of manhood, and the South would regard us as false to our own instincts and our own blood.*" And we do not hesitate to say that we should richly deserve this fate. But we are confident that no such fate is in store for the good old State. She will listen to no proposals to separate herself from her Southern sisters, either for the purpose of setting up for herself as an independent—and we may add necessarily insignificant—nation, or of sinking to that lowest depth of infamy, a reunion with the enemy—a reunion that, besides dishonoring the blood of our brave men that have fallen, would bring with it loss of property and of rights, but NO PEACE.

The Charlotte Democrat calls upon Gov. Graham to address the people upon the present condition of things. Some other papers, unfriendly to the Governor, had previously made a similar call. But none of them could reasonably hope for a response to such calls, since they were all more or less offensive, (the Democrat's less than the others.) A public man of proper sensibility is not likely to respond to an appeal that in itself asserts or insinuates or supposes that he is disloyal. Should any proper occasion present itself, we hope Gov. Graham will avail himself of it, not to define his position, but to throw the weight of his arguments into the scale on the side of his country in this time of trial. As to his position, his public course in the Convention and in the Legislature, and his personal intercourse in society, have sufficiently defined that to satisfy all but the few who still indulge old party feelings towards him.

DEATH OF LIEUT. RICHARDSON MALLETT.—We deeply regret to announce the death of this gallant young officer, at Scottsville, Va., on Tuesday last, of wounds received that morning in an encounter with deserters whom he was endeavoring to arrest. The following dispatch from Capt. Bost of the 46th, commanding the party to which Lieut. Mallett was attached, contains all that we yet know of the circumstances of his death:—

"RICHMOND, Aug. 26th.—Richardson Mallett mortally wounded on Tuesday morning at 1 o'clock, at Bowling's Landing, Fluvanna county, Va., by a deserter. One deserter killed, one wounded, and ten captured and confined in Castle Thunder; will be tried for their lives to-morrow. Adj't Mallett died in Hospital, Scottsville, Va., 7½ o'clock yesterday. He was attended by Dr. Jeffries. A. F. BOST, Capt. Comd'g."

Lieut. Mallett was a native of this town, son of Charles P. Mallett, Esq., and nearly 23 years of age. One of six brothers in the army, he had been in the service since the beginning of the war. He left the University to join the Orange Light Infantry, (Co. D, 1st N. C. Volunteers, Capt. Richard J. Ashe,) and served with that Company as 3d Lieutenant throughout the Peninsular campaign. He established a reputation there for gentlemanly and soldierly qualities of the highest order—such as drew from General Hill one of the most marked compliments we ever read of any one. Since that Reg't was disbanded he has been 1st Lieut. and Adjutant of the 46th N. C. Troops, Col. Edward D. Hall.

Of excellent capacity and disposition, devoted to his country and fearless in its cause, he was respected alike by officers and men. Few men of his years made or deserved so many loving friends, and none has died whose loss will be more sincerely lamented by his old comrades.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—On Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, August 16, of congestion of the bowels, Dugald A. Bain, private of Capt. George Sloan's Co., (I,) 51st Reg't, aged 19 years.

At Gettysburg, 17th July, of a wound received on the 1st, Corpl Daniel Allen, of the 12th Reg't, from Warren county, aged 24. His brother died of a wound received at Malvern Hill, 1st July 1862, precisely a year before.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—From very many business letters which we have recently received that touch upon the present condition of our State and country, we make a few of the most significant extracts.

Stanly County.—A letter of August 21st says:

"I was present at the discussion between the candidates for Congress at Albemarle last week, and was agreeably surprised at the tone of sentiment prevailing among those present, especially after the discussion was over. The peace movement advocated by Mr. Christian did not meet with much favor; on the contrary, a decided disapproval was manifest, notwithstanding there, as elsewhere, a strong desire for peace prevailed: but when they heard the question discussed, and heard Mr. Christian's plans, they at once saw their utter impracticability and total want of feasibility, to say nothing of the unmixed evil and ruin which must follow, as clearly shown by Mr. Ashe. Eager as all are for peace, yet all say it must (of course) be an *honorable* peace; which can only mean *separation*, final and complete. True there is here and there a man who seems to have a vague, shadowy idea floating in his mind, that, perhaps, if we could get constitutional guarantees, we might consent to a reconstruction. What fatuity! No guaranty that did not perpetually secure the control of the Government in the hands of the South would be worth a straw; such a guaranty cannot be expected, if for no other reason, because it would be dishonorable and degrading to any people to accede to such a stipulation; and simply to be placed on an *equality* with them (the North) in that respect, is *no security*, as we know by sad experience. Truly do we want peace; we never desired war; but war was *forced* upon us: we have now no alternative but to fight on, until the *Power* which forced it on us (not the Northern peace party) manifests a disposition to "hold its hand" or until the power passes into other hands.

"A peace movement by the South at this time, in any direction but through the front ranks of our gallant armies, can result in nothing but mischief, disgrace and ruin."

Yadkin County.—Speaking of the so-called peace movements, a correspondent says:

"It is difficult to perceive what the South could gain, even if all that the advocates of this movement propose could be carried out, viz: the election of peace delegates; because North Carolina would stand alone, and the consoling inference of our enemies would be, that this State, which has furnished more troops, perhaps, than any other, was ready to submit to the terms of our invaders. Can a man propose a "cessation of hostilities" when his threshold is invaded?"

Guilford County.—A distinguished gentleman writes:

"To pursue any other course than for the whole people of the State generously to sustain and uphold both the Confederate and State authorities at a time like this, can result in nothing but disaster and ruin to our cause."

Wake County.—An intelligent planter writes:

"Heretofore you and myself have been antipodes in our political views, differing widely on the questions and policy which distinguished the two old political parties of our country. I thought you wrong *then;* I think you right *now.* We differed then about *comparatively minor matters;* we agree now on a *vital principle*, and it gives me pleasure to fraternise with you in your efforts to sustain the rights of the States, and to hold up the hands of the Confederate Government while it struggles for independence and fights for personal, political and religious rights and human liberty. The time has arrived when old political and even *personal* differences should be laid aside, and all party feeling ignored and forgotten; while but one sentiment, one purpose and one feeling should fill the hearts and nerve the arms of the Southern people—a determined and united resistance to the encroachments of yankee injustice and yankee despotism—with a fixed purpose to listen to no terms for peace short of an acknowledgment of our independence and an eternal separation from the yankee States. And in this connection I hope I may be allowed to say, that in my opinion all editors of newspapers and influential individuals who labor to create political parties or to array classes or to make dissatisfied the masses with the Administration of the Confederate Government, are to the extent of their influence protracting the war and lessening the chances of our ultimate success for independence and freedom. Such men I think would be less injurious to the cause of Southern liberty, were they armed to the teeth and had their places in the enemy's ranks."

Robeson County.—An intelligent gentleman in Robeson writes:

"Many of the people of Robeson are perfectly astonished at the "peace movements." We all desire an honorable peace—a peace *conquered* by Southern valor, and obtained in *defiance* of our brutal fiendish foe—a peace such as our forefathers made in their memorable struggle with the mother country. Not a peace however on the basis of a re-construction of the federal union, or one calculated to insult our brave soldiery who have so gallantly sustained our cause."

THE "DAVIDSON" ARTICLE.—Our readers will recollect the paragraph in the yankee letter from Newbern published in last Monday's Observer relative to the yankee republication of the Standard's "Davidson" article. In the Raleigh Progress of the 28th inst. we find the yankee letter with this note appended to it;

"*Note.*—The whole article of four columns is a *forgery*, it never having appeared in the Raleigh Standard at any time."—*Richmond Examiner.*

The Examiner, we deeply regret to say, is mistaken. The article appeared in the Standard some weeks ago with a strong editorial endorsement, and was republished in the Weekly [not the Semi-Weekly] Standard of last Wednesday.

CROSS.—The Wilmington Journal is ill-tempered in consequence of being reminded of having avowed what everybody knew had governed its course. The Journal professes to give the "context" of what it did say in order to set itself right. *We* had already done that. The trouble is that we gave rather more of the "context" than the Journal does.

LOOK OUT FOR SPIES.—There must be inexcusable carelessness in the authorities of some of our cities, or it could not be possible for yankee officers to travel from one end of our country to the other, collecting information as to our means of defence, making maps, &c. Such an officer, a Captain in the 23d New York Reg't, was captured lately in Alabama, after he had visited Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Mobile, and nearly every other prominent point in the Confederacy. He actually entered our army as a substitute, deserted, was caught, and having maps of some of our forts, with the number and size of their guns, he was tried and condemned to be shot. He then confessed that he was a yankee Captain and spy. The day of his execution was fixed for the 28th inst.

FALSE PRETENCES.—By the following extract from a letter of an intelligent army correspondent of the Salisbury Watchman, belonging to the 4th Reg't, it will be seen that North Carolina has not only to bear her own abundant share of odium for cowardly desertions from the army, but that deserters from other States pass themselves off as North Carolinians:—

"There is a trick prevalent that should be made public. Yesterday an old member of Co. C, arrived in camp, who had been detailed as a scout to arrest deserters. He was assigned to duty in the neighborhood of Farmville, Va., where, by keeping a vigilant look out, he soon succeeded in capturing several fellows who belonged to the "Wood's Rooster Battalion." He asked them where they were from, their reply was, North Carolina. Others made like inquiries and received the same reply; but when they were brought before the proper authorities, and the truth forced out, the very officers examining them were astounded to learn that they were genuine Virginians and belonged to the 23d Va. Reg't. A few days later a squad of more *North Carolinians* were arrested, but in the end turned out to be Georgians. Scarcely a day passed but deserters were taken up, who invariably reported themselves from North Carolina at first, but afterwards proved to be from some other State. A few, perhaps one-fifth, my friend says, were indeed from the old North State, but by far the larger proportion were from *Virginia.* These facts can be proven beyond a doubt. I do not make these statements at random, simply to tarnish the fair names of our sister States, but I do it to vindicate our own honor. I am sorry that a single soul has ever deserted from the Confederate army; but since men will go, it is not right that they should travel for hundreds of miles under assumed names and on North Carolina credit."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Big Rockfish Soldiers' Aid Society thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following articles: 8 prs woolen socks by Mrs Dr Sinclair, 2 prs gloves by Miss Kate McDonald, 2 prs gloves and 2 prs suspenders by Miss Flora McDonald, $5 by Mr Andrew McKinnon.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, August 24, 1863.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Lloyds, Va.

Sir—In reply to your inquiries about the finances, I send you a condensed statement of the issue of Treasury notes, and of the funding operations of the Treasury. You will see from this statement, that the funding has been eminently successful; and you will learn, also, that the amount of outstanding Treasury notes is still within the limits of the depreciation which I reported to Congress at the last session. My report then estimated the amount of circulation which the country could probably bear, at $150,000,000.

The statement now made, shows that the outstanding Treasury notes, used as general currency, amount almost exactly to three times this amount. But, when it is considered that a very large portion of these notes are across the Mississippi, it will be apparent, that in the Atlantic States the estimate of three to one is rather over than under the mark. Two absorbents are now added, which will keep down the excess from new issues—namely the taxes and the sale of cotton bonds—and when the tax in kind begins to contribute its portion to the support of the army, there is every reason to believe that the currency can be well sustained.

It is obvious, from this statement, that the popular notion of estimating the value of the currency by a comparison with gold, is altogether fallacious; for, while the actual volume of currency has only been increased three fold, its proportion to gold rates at more than double that amount. The fact is, as you well know, that situated as we are, gold is as much a commercial commodity as platina or tin, and its price is governed by the law of demand and supply. As I have already shown in the report referred to, wheat and corn afford much more reliable standards of value, when their price is not controlled by some local obstruction; and, by referring to these, it will be seen that the currency has maintained itself at the ratio which the outstanding issues indicate. You will perceive, by the statement, that uniting all the various appliances for funding, there has been funded in bonds $232,404,670, to which, according to estimate, there is yet to be added about $70,000,000 more, which are yet in the hands of the Treasury officers to be funded, making, in all, about $302,000,000—add to this $15,442,090, deposited in the five per cent. call loan, and we have an aggregate of nearly $318,000,000 withdrawn from the currency.

This result is certainly very favorable, and shows that the measures adopted by Congress have been quite as successful as any of us had anticipated. It is somewhat remarkable, that the Yankee Government should have adopted exactly the same measures for withdrawing their circulation, and, according to a statement published in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, for July, they have funded, in call loan and bonds, not more than $200,000,000.

These figures show that there is no reason for distrust as to our currency; and if, when Congress meets, you will all address yourselves vigorously to measures which will restrain its further increase, we shall be fully able to maintain our cause. I would suggest to you two matters for consideration: One is, the export duty which I proposed; and the other, is a renewal of the call loan for all Treasury notes, upon the same principle with the six per cent. call loan, which was reported at the last session.

It is worth the experiment to try, whether, by allowing a deposit in the Treasury, on interest, we may not be able to attract and retain there all the Treasury notes not actually required for circulation.

Very truly, yours,
C. G. MEMMINGER, Sec'y of the Tr'y.

Statement of outstanding Treasury Notes, Aug. 8, 1863.

Total of all kinds of gen'l currency notes,	$523,114,406
Estimated on hand for cancellation,	70,134,600
	452,979,806
And probably beyond the Mississippi,	150,000,000
	802,979,806

Statement of Bonds into which Currency has been Funded, including avails of the Produce Loan.

Total of 100 million loan,	$100,000,000
Funded since Feb'y 20th 1863,	124,318,370
Funded of notes, May 16th 1861,	8,086,300
	232,404,670
On hand to be funded, by estimate,	70,000,000
Total funded,	302,404,670
Five per cent call, partly funded,	15,442,000
Total,	$317,846,670

From the Peninsula—the Enemy Advancing on Richmond.—RICHMOND, August 28.—Intelligence was received here last evening that the yankees were advancing from the Peninsula. The courier from New Kent C. H., gives their force at about 3000, mostly, if not entirely, of cavalry. It was believed there that other forces were close by, and that the movement had been planned with some important object in view. The passengers who came up last evening by the railroad confirm this intelligence in the main points.

Last night, about 10 o'clock, a courier came in at full speed with dispatches to Gen. Elzey stating that the yankees had driven in our pickets at Bottom's Bridge, 14 miles from the city, killing Lieut. Jeter, of S. C., in command of our forces at that point, besides some 12 or 15 of our men, and asking instant reinforcements. The courier states that the yankees are in large force, and says that this was shown by the circumstance that fourteen stands of colors were counted.

An officer who arrived here late last night, and who was at the White House as late as one o'clock yesterday, says that about dusk last evening, the yankees, in large force, came up to Bottom's Bridge. Their force consisted of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, while our force scarcely numbered a hundred—a mere guard for the bridge. Despite these fearful odds, our men fought as long as they could, but were soon driven back by the fire of the enemy's artillery.—*Examiner.*

At last accounts the yankees had fallen back 5 miles below Bottom's Bridge. Their force said to be 600 to 800.

From the Valley of Virginia.—A great many refugees from the Hot, Warm, and Rockbridge Alum Springs reached Richmond on Thursday night, escaping from a yankee raid. On that day, the yankee forces pressing us, our forces, under Brig. General Jackson, fell back across Back and Jackson rivers, our troops fighting well. The yankees had possession of the Hot and Warm Springs. The War Department has later news by telegraph, as follows:

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., Aug. 27.

To Gen. S. Cooper: We met the enemy yesterday morning about 1½ miles from this place, on the road leading to the Warm Springs. We fought from 9 a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m. Every attack made by the enemy was repulsed, and at night each side occupied the same position they had in the morning. This morning the enemy made two other attacks, but was handsomely repulsed, when he abandoned his position and retreated towards Warm Springs, pursued by our cavalry and artillery troops. The engaged portion were the first brigade of this army, Col. Geo. H. Patton commanding. The enemy were about 3000 strong, with six pieces of artillery, under Brig. Gen. Averill. Our loss is about 200 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is not known. We have taken about 150 prisoners and one piece of artillery. SAM'L JONES, Maj. Gen.

From the North.—The flag of truce boat, at City Point on Friday, with 600 mostly sick Confederates for exchange, brought N. Y. papers of the 26th inst. The yankee papers are jubilant over the partial destruction of Fort Sumter.

On the 21st, during a violent gale, the U. S. Brig Bainbridge foundered while on a voyage from New York to Port Royal. All on board were lost, except a negro named Smith, who was picked up in a small boat.

The City of Madison, an ammunition steamer, was blown up at Vicksburg through the carelessness of a negro. 156 lives were lost.

The Mayor of New York has vetoed the exemption ordinance, appropriating $3,000,000 to buy off the drafted men.

An arrival from Europe with dates to the 13th brings nothing of interest as to American affairs.

Queen Victoria had embarked for Germany.

Le Temps says that the Emperor of Austria authorizes Archduke Maximillian to accept the crown of Mexico, provided the new empire be placed by treaty under the protection of the great powers.

La France says that should Russia refuse to do justice to the claims of the powers, [in regard to Poland] peaceful negotiations may be considered at an end. The Russians are concentrating troops at Jumri. The Porte had demanded an explanation from the Russian government.

Another Prize on the Rappahannock.—We learn that our daring forces, operating on the Rappahannock, have since the capture of the gunboats Satalite and Reliance, captured the gunboat Chuckatuck, of still increasing armament, mounting eight heavy guns. It seems that our forces, after taking possession of the above-mentioned steamers, manned them, and proceeding to the mouth of the Rappahanock, took possession on Sunday night of the steamer Chuckatuck. 62 prisoners were secured with the Steamer.—*Richmond Examiner.*

From Charleston.—Thursday's Courier says: The assault on Battery Wagner, Tuesday night, ended, it appears, in a heavy fight between the pickets. The enemy advanced in strong force, evidently intending to surprise our pickets and capture the rifle pits. His force is supposed to have been between 1600 and 1500 strong, with a battery of light artillery. Our force was only between 200 and 300, consisting of detachments of the 54th Georgia and 61st North Carolina. The fight lasted about an hour, when the yankees retired, carrying off their dead and wounded. Their loss is believed to have been considerable, as our batteries on James' Island kept up a heavy fire during the action. Our loss was 5 killed and 19 wounded.

Names of killed not given. Among the wounded are the following from this State, all of the 61st: Thos. Dowd, G. C. Newton, A; J. M. Anderson, I; Richard Grimsley, E; Capt. A. J. Moore, F, severely.

On Wednesday, there was the usual cannonading, until 6½ p. m., when very heavy firing again commenced, and was kept up for several hours. The cannonading exceeded in severity any heretofore heard. Official dispatches were received stating that the enemy had appeared with an overwhelming infantry force, and another assault was anticipated At a later hour the dispatches announced that the enemy had succeeded in carrying our outer line of rifle pits.

Friday's Charleston papers have not arrived. But we see that they have reached Wilmington and the Journal gives this synopsis of their contents: "It appears from those who participated, that our advanced picket force of 80 men of the 61st North Carolina was flanked and surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy, who had been massing all day for the purpose. Only about 20 made their escape. The balance of about 60 are reported to have been taken prisoners. The enemy advanced with three regiments unexpectedly. Our men fought gallantly, but the odds were too overwhelming. The enemy suffered severely from the grape-shot fire of our artillery. The firing on Thursday from the enemy's batteries was comparatively feeble and ineffectual. It is believed that the enemy's guns are wearing out from the severe ordeal to which they have been subjected. Neither the number of casualties, nor the names of the killed, wounded or prisoners in the affair of Wednesday night has been ascertained."

On Friday there was very slow firing, though ours was said to be very effective. The enemy were strengthening their position at our captured rifle pits, 300 yards in front of Wagner.

STANLY COUNTY.—A subscriber at Norwood's writes:

"There is a strong feeling in our county against all meetings and propositions at this time for peace.

"The wheat crops turn out splendidly. Corn will be as good on the lower lands as we ever had it."

MARRIED.

In Moore county, 18th inst., by John B. Black, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM WHITLOCK to Miss MARY ANN, second daughter of N. B. and Margaret A. McDonald, all of Moore.

DIED.

In Fayetteville, on the 31st July, in the 43d year of her age, Miss NANCY P. STONER.

In Wilmington, on the night of 27th inst., Mrs. CAROLINE A. BROWN, wife of R. F. Brown of that place and daughter of the late Duncan MacRae of Fayetteville.

In Columbus County, N. C., at the residence of her grand father, W. W. Brown, Esq., on the 17th inst., of dyptheria, MISSOURI MAGNOLIA, infant daughter of A. M. and E. P. Baker, of Robeson County, N. C., aged 5 years 10 months and 2 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 31.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 1 00. Lard 1 10.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Butter 1 50 to $2.
Beeswax 1 25.
Coffee $5 at retail.
Cotton—50 to 55.
Cotton Yarn—$8 to $15 per bunch.
Chickens 75 to 1 50.
Copperas 1 25 wholesale, 1 50 retail.
Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40.
Eggs 75 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb.
Flour—Family $61 00; Super $58 00.
Fodder 4 00 per hundred. Hay $4. Shucks $4.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Grain—Corn 6 00 pr bu. Wheat 9 50. Rye 4 50. Oats 2 25. Peas, cow 3 50 to 4 00, white 5 00.
Hides—Green 75, dry 1 50.
Iron—Swedes 75.
Leather—Upper 5 50 to $6 per lb., Sole $5.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 00 per gallon; Apple Brandy $20; Peach Brandy $20.
Molasses—N O $10 per gallon.
Nails—Retailing at 1 50 per lb.
Onions $5 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish, $4 per bushel.
Rice 20 cts. by the cask.
Sugar—$2 to 2 50 at retail.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings 75 to 1 50.
Salt $20 per bushel.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb.; Toilet 1 60.
Spirits Turpentine 1 25 per gallon.
Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool $3 to $4.
Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 7th, 1863, and continue ten months. It is important that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session. For information as to the method of admission, &c., address
WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal,
Raleigh, N. C.
Aug. 14. 59-2w

Having confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of Col. ROBERT STRANGE, we respectfully present his name to the voters of this (the fourth) Congressional District, as a candidate to represent the District in the next House of Representatives of the Confederate States.

Election first Wednesday in November.
VOTERS OF THE 4TH DISTRICT.
Aug. 28. 59-5tipd

TEA, NAILS and FURNITURE, AT AUCTION.

TO-MORROW at 11 A. M., I shall sell at Auction:
50 lbs Hyson Tea;
200 lbs Nails, assorted, 8d and 10d;
200 lbs Loose Cotton;
Cots, Bedsteads, Smoking Tobacco;
Buggy Umbrella, Cotton Cards;
One fine Dress Sword and Belt;
One Side Board;
One Milch Cow and young Calf.
JOHN H. COOK.
Aug. 31. 1t

Steam Engine for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale a STEAM ENGINE of 20 Horse Power, and a good Cylinder Boiler 32 feet long and 36 inches diameter. Also, if desired, all the fixtures of a Circular Saw Mill.

ALSO, 32 feet of very good Shafting, 3 inches in diameter, with couplings

If not disposed of at private sale, the above will be offered to the highest bidder on the 23d day of September next. Terms cash; delivery on or after the 1st day of October.
HENRY E. COLTON,
Kerosene Oil Works, Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug. 27. 58tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD CAVALRY HORSE, six years old. For particulars address the subscriber at Selkirk P. O., Marion District, S. C. J. A. FALKS.
Aug. 25. 1tpd

FOR SALE.

A VERY FINE BLACK MORGAN HORSE. Apply to T. M. SIKES
Pleasant Exchange, Bladen Co., Aug. 28. 59-3tpd

Stop the Deserters.

THE following enlisted men have deserted this company at different periods since 29th July. All Militia Officers and loyal citizens are requested to arrest the same if opportunity offers:

Daniel Lassiter, Thomas C. Smith, Wm. B. Smith, Jno B. Smith, Joseph Wiggins, Wm B. Frick, Stephen T Barrentine, George Chavers, John M. Cole, Dan'l B. Brown, Dan'l B. Snead, James L. Freeman, John C. Smith and Joseph Willoughby, of Richmond county; Wm. Bowlin and Ambrose L. Hoke, of Iredell county; Jacob Wright of Randolph county.

The usual reward of $30 each, will be paid for their apprehension. W. L. H. WEBB,
Capt. Comd'g Webb's Battery Lt. Art'y.
Camp near Petersburg, Aug. 28, 1863. 49-4t

"FAYETTEVIL[illegible]

RIFLE STO[illegible]

THE parties from whom [illegible] failed to execute the p[illegible] be received until the 20th [illegible] for the delivery of 50,000 [illegible] this Arsenal and Armory.

Bids will be considered eith[illegible] whole or any part, not less than 1000

Specifications will be furnished on application to
52tf] Maj. F. L. CHILDS, Comd'g Officer.

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug 27th, 1863.

I. THOSE persons enrolled or liable to enrollment who can furnish horses will, for the present, be accepted with their horses, and receive cavalry pay, to be temporarily employed as mounted men while the necessity continues, remaining for the time on duty in this State, for purposes of guard and patrol. It is desirable that they report with their horses without delay at this Camp or Camp Vance, near Morganton, as may be convenient.

II. Citizens who desire to promote the safety and interests of the army by discouraging desertion, and who desire to save their neighborhoods from the incalculable mischiefs of marauding, terror and insecurity that must grow out of the presence of lawless deserters and skulkers, can be made useful by tendering their aid to enrolling officers. They can render service as guides and in swelling the numbers of patrols sent out by authority. A few days absence, at most, only would be required of them. There is no provision of law under which pay can be given them, but all their expenses of subsistence, lodging and forage will be paid, and a liberal hire allowed for the use of their horses.

By order of
Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant.
Aug. 28. [R. S. J.] 59-2w

LOST.—A WHITE COVERED BASKET at the Landing of the St'r Kate McLaurin, on Sunday the 30th inst No mark on basket, but there were several articles inside marked "J. E. L——." The finder will secure a liberal reward by leaving it at this Office or with Capt. TAYLOR at the Arsenal.
Aug. 31. 59-2tpd

360 ACRES OF LAND for Sale.

THE attention of persons wishing to invest their money is called to 360 acres of Land situate six miles south of Chapel Hill and eight miles south-west of Hillsboro'. The entire tract is well wooded in Chestnut Oak, and part if cleared would do well for cultivation. At the commencement of the war the above tract had on it a good Saw Mill and well conducted Tan Yard, but owing to the parties who owned it having their time fully engaged, the fixtures have become out of repair. There is however the Mill and Bark houses and several other buildings and also a first rate Mill Dam.

For further information application can be made to
A. MICKLE, Chapel Hill, or
R. J. ASHE, Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 28. 59-6t
Standard 6t and bill to this Office.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable young NEGRO WOMAN and TWO CHILDREN. Any person wishing to purchase will apply to me. MARY ANN EVANS.
Aug. 28. 59 tf

TOWN PROPERTY for Sale.

ON SATURDAY next the 5th of SEPTEMBER, I will sell for CASH at the Market House in Fayetteville, the property on Mumford and Donaldson Streets known as the Curtis Stable Lot.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Trustee.
Aug. 29. 59-2tpd

Negro Woman at Auction.

ON the first Monday in September next, I will sell at Auction, at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville, a good COOK and WASHERWOMAN, and accustomed to field labor.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Aug. 28, 1863. 59-2t

Wanted to Rent from 1st October,

a commodious DWELLING HOUSE in town or vicinity. Apply to S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
Aug. 31. 51-4tpd

Sugar Cane Molasses.

THE SUGAR CANE MILL erected at the Kerosine Works to run by Steam Power, will be ready to grind Cane on Thursday next the 3d day of September.

Persons whose cane is ripe will please bring it in immediately, and also beforehand notify us when they are coming. Those who desire can bring their own barrels or be furnished them at $6 apiece.

A number of very good kettles have been put up and Mr. Jno. Kirkpatrick will pay his especial attention to the boiling.

Persons near Jonesboro', Swann's or Spout Spring, who will notify us what days they will have their cane at the Depot will have a car ready to receive it.
Aug. 29, 1863. 59-

NOTICE

THE undersigned will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Lillington, on Tuesday the 10th day of September, TWO WELL IMPROVED LOTS in the town of Summerville. One lot of 2½ acres on which there is a large dwelling, with eight rooms, and all necessary out houses. The other lot of 1½ acres on which is a comfortable dwelling and out houses. Terms of sale, one, two and three years, with interest from date. E. BAILEY.
Summerville, Harnett Co., Aug. 22. 59*3tpd

NOTICE.

B. A. HOWELL whose name appeared in the Observer a short time since, with others in an order to report to their company, was at the time detailed in Richmond; I never having received notice of the fact. F. F. Faircloth was at the Hospital. Both are now with the company. W. J. CALLAIS,
Capt. Co. G, 33d N. C. T.
Aug. 28. 1t

$240 REWARD.

THE attention of the Militia Officers of Robeson County is called to the following Deserters from Co. F, 51st Reg't N. C. T.:—

Privates Richard Brewer, Thomas Ford, William Butler, Alexander Brigman, Wellington Brigman, Jas. Grimsley, Frederick Bass and Miles S. Baxley.

These men deserted in the face of the enemy, and have gone to Robeson county where they expect to remain unmolested. I appeal not only to the Militia Officers but also to the good citizens of the County, to use every effort to arrest these cowards who have disgraced themselves and their country by deserting their comrades in the hour of danger. In the beginning of the war the sons of old Robeson volunteered in a manner which scarcely has a parallel; they have fought nobly in every important battle from Charleston to Gettysburg, many have fallen amidst the clash of arms, others by the way-side, and shall it now be said that the base act of a few is to blight forever the fair names of those who have acted so nobly? Never, never, never. If you find it necessary, stop for a season all labor, seize your old domestic rifle and shot-gun and swear before high heaven that the homes of the honored dead shall never be a hiding place for tories and deserters.
W. S. NORMENT, Capt. Co. F, 51st N. C. T.
Sullivan's Island, Aug. 21. 59-1tpd

Having noticed and admired Benny's call for a wife as is a wife, I hasten to say yes. I like Benny first because he wants a wife—second because he is in the war, and one would think was not afraid of war or he would not advertise for a wife, but as I intend to make Benny a good wife, I will tell him what I can do. I can perhaps boil as good a pot of collars and greens as the next gal, and I know how to rock the cradle, I can bile eggs and fry taters, I likes company and have been kinder lonely like ever since the lamented Suggs left me; you say none but the best conditioned need apply as they will meet with a promt refusal; thats rite Benny and you may konsider you are a lucky chap by gitten me for I am one of the best conditioned critters you ever seed in your life, I hope Benny will get a furlough and come to see his anxious ANNIE.
August 15. 1tpd

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
Wilmington, Jan'y 10, 1862 92tly

ENGINE WANTED.

A 4 or 6 horse power Engine, with fixtures complete. [illegible] B. J. HALL & SON.

From the Raleigh Standard, Aug. 25.

PARTY POLITICS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We copy under this head to-day, a very able and interesting Editorial from the Fayetteville Observer, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

The Observer is correct in saying that the real originators of party feeling are those who administered the State government in 1861, when our people determined to resist Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. But we go further and say, that this was only a part of the party programme that led to the dissolution of the Union, and which has governed the Confederate administration from its inauguration at Montgomery to the present moment. When our people separated from the federal Union and united themselves with the government at Montgomery, they did so in the belief that men of all shades of opinions would thenceforth be political equals, and that the form of government adopted would be so administered to preserve the rights of the sovereign States, [and] protect the free expression of thought and [opin]ion. In this they have been grievously disappointed. The administration of Confederate affairs has been strictly partizan. No man who did not regard the election of Mr. Lincoln as good cause for dissolving the Union has been admitted to the Cabinet councils of the President. Proscription of such men, both in the field and council, has been the order of the day; and not only this, but when they have complained of such treatment, and endeavored to correct the errors and blunders of the administration, they have been assailed in venomous terms, and threatened with a "hideous mark" which would disgrace them and their children.

But even this could have been borne for the sake of the country, if the rights of the States and the liberty of the citizen had been respected. When North Carolina seceded the States were regarded as the masters of the system, and the government as the servant of the States to execute their will. How is it now? Under the operation of laws not warranted by the Constitution the war has ceased to be voluntary in its character, and the Governors of the States have become mere registers of the will of Congress and the Executive. The conscription and the tithing law leave nothing to the States, but the central government takes our fighting men with one hand, and the tenth of our substance with the other. If the first was really necessary the States themselves could have enforced it, and each State could have kept its quota of men in the field in brigades, duly officered; and if provisions were needed, and could not be purchased, the States could have furnished them by a system of purchases of their own, and taken in exchange for them the currency of the government. Seizures of persons and property have become as common as they are in France and Russia. Personal liberty has been made dependent on the mere will of army officers appointed by the President. Hundreds have been arrested for opinion's sake, immured in dungeons, denied trials before the civil tribunals, and released only when the military power chose to do it. Our Courts, when they have interposed to protect these unfortunates and to uphold the law, have been disregarded in many instances, and their integrity reflected on in gross terms by the War Department at Richmond. The Confederate currency, which is the life-blood of the system, and the emanation of plighted public faith, has been to some extent repudiated as a matter of convenience; and a portion of it in one instance has been refused by a Cabinet officer, on the same ground, in open violation of a law of Congress. Our patient, uncomplaining, heroic soldiers have been placed in the van of every battle and in the rear of almost every retreat; and when they have fought with an ardor and a steadiness which would have reflected credit on the old guard of Bonaparte itself, just praise has been denied them by journals supposed to speak for the administration, and their fathers and brothers at home who are Conservatives, have been held up as disloyal and unfriendly to the cause. Brigadiers and Major-Generals from other States have been placed over them in many instances, and when such officers have been appointed from our State they have been almost invariably of the same politics with the administration. Proscription has thus been practiced over the very bones and blood of our people. Superadded to all this has been the appointment of surgeons, enrolling officers and the like from other States over our regiments and over our people at home, until the crowning outrage was reached by the appointment of Maj. Bradford, of Virginia, to collect the tithes. This led to the first public meeting held in this State; and but for this and other meetings, and the earnest remonstrances of Gov. Vance, Maj. Bradford would still be Tithingman for this State.

Such are some of the causes that have roused the people of this State to a sense of their rights, and led to the meetings so much deprecated by the Observer. But there are other causes growing out of the partizan policy referred to, and out of the inefficiency which must always characterize a party administration in the midst of a great revolution like the present. The *arms* of the whole country, it is true, have been dedicated to this struggle, but only half of its *mind*, if so much as that, has been called into requisition. The counsels of every great statesman and good man who did not believe that Mr. Lincoln's election was sufficient cause for inaugurating civil war, have been as effectually excluded from the ear of the President in his practical administration of the government, as if they had been exiles in foreign lands. The idea that secession would be peaceable is the great mistake that underlies the whole movement. The President was urged at Montgomery to purchase the stock of cotton then on hand as a means of procuring ships, munitions of war, and other necessary supplies, and also as a basis for our paper currency; and also to call for and accept five hundred thousand volunteers. He declined to do it, and his Congress ordered *fifteen* thousand stand of arms, and borrowed *fifteen* millions of dollars! Seeing his mistake, but not admitting it by calling statesmen who had thus advised him to his aid, he adhered to his party policy, and ran to the other extreme of a general conscription of seven hundred thousand men, without due regard to the productive interests, on which a successful prolongation of the war must mainly depend. Under the lead of the pet Generals, whose incompetency is now known to all, the great valley of the Mississippi has been lost to us—our own seacoast has been lost; and but for the genius of two or three of our Generals in Virginia, and the sublime courage of our veteran troops, the Confederate capital itself would have passed from our hands. Meanwhile the people have been deceived by the promise that cotton would bring peace; that France or England, or both, would interpose; that the Northern people themselves would divide and arrest the war; that invasions of the enemy's territory would so distress them that they would force their government to negotiate; that Providence, seeing our cause to be just, and our enemies altogether wicked, would speedily lead us out with His strong right hand into the light of independence. None of these hopes have been realized. On the other hand, our armies are not materially increasing, while our enemies are recruiting from twenty millions of their own people, from thousands of emigrants from Europe, and what is infinitely worse, from our slave population.

No one, it seems to us, who will look dispassionately at the facts, will deny that the foregoing is true. The Observer traces the "mischief" of division and ill-feeling in this State to the Ellis administration; we ascend to the main stream and show that this "mischief," and many, if not all our misfortunes, originated in the policy inaugurated at Montgomery, and which has been continued to this day. Humble as we are, and feeble as is our judgment in public affairs, we would venture to suggest some remedy for this condition of things, and some plan for the future; but we could not hope that any thing we might say would have any influence with the administration at Richmond.

The Observer reminds us that when this State *seceded* (for they *would* pass Mr Craige's *secession* ordinance,) from the old government, that act was "final." So it was to all human appearances, and so we hope it may be. We hope the State acted "finally," and we still think she acted "wisely." When two evils are before us, and there is no escape, true wisdom is shown in choosing the lesser evil. Our State did that. Her people did not desire to secede. They were willing to try the administration of Abraham Lincoln, and to rely meanwhile on the great body of the American people to rescue the government from sectional conflicts, to restore to it a national administration, and thus perpetuate it, if possible, for all time. They felt that, having with them both branches of the Congress and the Supreme Court, President Lincoln could not seriously injure their property in slaves, nor deprive them of their rights in the territories, even if he would. They intended, if he attempted such a thing, to resist him in the Union, aided as they would have been by one million of national men in his own section. If, during this trial, he had driven our people with their slaves from the common territories, or attempted in any way by an overt act to impair our right to our slaves in the States, they would have succeeded, with the help of their Northern allies, not only in checking him, but in punishing him for such maladministration and corruption in office. But the precipitate and wicked action of the cotton States on the one hand, and the cruel and wicked policy of President Lincoln on the other, left us no alternative. We were *obliged* to fight our full brother of the South or our half brother of the North. We chose to do the latter, and we acted "wisely." If we had not done so, we should have been trampled by both armies—we should have had civil war among ourselves—the North would have despised us for our want of manhood, and the South would have regarded us as false to our own instincts and our own blood. We repeat, our State was not a free agent—she was *obliged* to pursue the course she did. Thoughtful and sagacious men, while they trod unshrinkingly the path of duty, saw before them the fires of civil war, but beyond these fires all was darkness and uncertainty. Acting "finally" as they hoped, they put everything on the arbitrament of arms. The result is partially before us. The abolitionists of the North and the original secessionists of the South, acting and reacting on each other, have in all probability "proved themselves the most skilful architects of ruin that any age has produced." Slavery has suffered more injury during the last two years than would probably have befallen it in the long sweep of fifty years under the old government. The peculiar champions of the institution have placed it, we fear, on the high road to extinction. And just here, we beg leave to say to the Observer, is the source of one of the most serious apprehensions of our people. The sudden emancipation of our slaves in our midst would be the greatest blow which could be inflicted on Southern society. It would ruin this generation beyond redemption, and its effects would be felt for ages to come. Nor would this ruin be partial. It would include the non-slaveholder as well as the slaveholder, and finally the slave himself. Subjugation, if it should be in reserve for us, would be emancipation. Hence our people, while they are for continuing the struggle, and while they are still anxious if possible to make good their "final" separation, are nevertheless disposed to pry into the future, to see if, *in the last resort*, something better than subjugation cannot be obtained. If the worst should stare them in the face, as it does not now, but as it may, they would have peace under certain circumstances; yet if the worst should come, and they could see no honorable mode of escaping it, they would all die together with their slaves and their little ones, fighting with a desperation which the world has never witnessed.

The Observer is disposed to twit us on our declaration in May, 1861, that this State had pledged to the cause her "last man and last dollar." Let us see if this pledge has not been redeemed. This State has sent 95,000 men to the field. This comprises all her *fighting* population, (of course we did not mean to include the old men and yearling boys,) save those between 40 and 45, now being conscripted, and about 10,000 able-bodied original secessionists who refuse to redeem the pledge which they authorized us to make in May, 1861. So much for the "last man." Our debt, County and State, is equal in amount to one-tenth of what the whole State would bring in market, in silver and gold. The "last dollar" in specie, or in convertible paper, has long since disappeared. The State could no doubt borrow Confederate money at a premium of two for one—that is, she could sell one of her one hundred dollar bonds for two hundred dollars; but ten dollars in gold will purchase one hundred dollars in Confederate money; and it follows that she could sell her bonds for only ten cents in the dollar in specie. So much for the "last dollar." We regret to have to make these statements, but we are obliged to do so in self-defence.

The Observer, very ingeniously, and very justly in one sense, says that negotiations for peace can be instituted only through the Confederate government. But we must look at things as they are, and not as we would have them. If Mr. Lincoln should so far recognize Mr. Davis as to open negotiations with him, he would surrender the whole question of the war. To treat with the Confederate government for peace is to *recognize* that government. Will Mr Lincoln do that? No. Will he ever do it? Not unless the Northern Governors and Legislatures shall rise up and command him to do it. Is that probable? Not in the present *status* of things. We may *worry* the Northern people to such a point, or we might so interest foreign powers as to induce them to take steps which would lead to such a result; but are these things probable? Not just now—not, we fear, for some time to come. What then? Shall we again invade the Northern States, and so distress them by fire and sword as to compel them to sue for peace? Can we do that? Are we able to do it? We fear not. What then? If the federal government will not hear the Confederate government, it may hear the sovereign States. The people of the States, North and South, by mutual co-operation, *may obtain an armistice*. If that can be done, *the war will be at an end*. Is it not worth the trial? If the two armies should once rest to listen to the voice of negotiation, our word for it hostilities would not be resumed. The whole question would pass, and pass finally into the hands of the statesmen of the two sections. "Grim-visaged war would smooth his wrinkled front"—the arbitrament of the sword would give place to the voice of discussion and negotiation—reason would be substituted for passion and revenge, and the exasperations of the two sections, cooled and sobered by reflection and a calm survey of the entire situation, past, present, and future, would leave the *mind* of the country in a condition to devise some means for restoring peace on terms honorable to all. Nor will these movements by the States depress or discourage our soldiers in the field. On the contrary, they will fight and endure with renewed cheerfulness when they know that their friends at home are omitting no steps that may promise to crown them with the reward of all their toils—a just and honorable peace. But it is said that some of the cotton States are already greatly distressed, and that *they* may soon indicate a wish for negotiations. But they are already subjugated, and at the mercy of the enemy. Mississippi and Louisiana are prostrate, sullen and silent. They have ceased, so far as their people at home are concerned, both to fight and talk for peace. They are powerless. South Carolina and Alabama may soon be in a similar condition. Must we await the action of these States? And if we do, are we, with arms in our hands, unsubdued, with the port and spirit of freemen still characterizing our people, to be bound by what *they* may agree to? *They* are in no condition to offer terms, but *we* are. *We* may interpose to obtain terms for them and ourselves, but they are comparatively powerless, with the hoof of the invader already on their breasts. The Observer says, "if we had gained some great victory, or series of victories" recently, "there would be some sense in proposing to negotiate." But when shall we gain even one great victory? Still, suppose we should, as we hope we may, what would be the result? What is to become of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Western Virginia? Does any one believe that a great victory would not encourage our government to insist that all these States shall go with us? Will one great victory, or a series of victories, wrest from the enemy the Mississippi valley? Are we likely to recapture Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Memphis, Natchez, and Nashville, or either of them? We fear not. Can we even drive the enemy from Newbern, in our own State? Will we be able three months hence to hold the Wilmington and Weldon Road? Is Charleston safe? Is Richmond entirely safe? These are questions which deserve the most serious consideration. Reasoning and reasonable beings *must* look ahead, if they would profit by the lessons of the past or provide for the future. The farmer who pitches his crop, and the mechanic who casts off his work, look ahead and provide for events. Shall those who have in charge the affairs of a great people be less thoughtful and less forecasting? "The wise man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but fools pass on and are punished?"

The Observer does us the justice to say that we are opposed to reconstructing the old government. We *are* opposed to it, and have been from the first, whatever some of our correspondents may have been permitted to say to the contrary; but, having put the whole matter on the issue of the sword—having discarded reason under the pressure of circumstances we could not avoid and appealed to physical force, we do not hesitate to say that before we would see our State permanently subjugated and trodden down, as Mississippi is, we would consent to a restoration of the old government, or the establishment of a new common government, with all our rights guaranteed, as a lesser evil. But we would avoid this by all the means in our power, as a great political and sectional humiliation; and hence we are for fighting and talking at the same time for some settlement which will leave at least a portion of the slaveholding States under a separate common government. If *forced* to choose between the two evils, we would rather live *with* than *under* the Northern people. Our resentments are as strong as they can be against those who have carried fire and sword through our country, and many of whose soldiers have committed wanton and cruel outrages on our people; but we could not as a rational being, sacrifice the happiness and the lives of both races in the South merely to gratify hatred and revenge.

The Observer thinks, we have given way before the assaults of our enemies, and have acted indiscreetly under numerous provocations. We may have acted indiscreetly, but we have not been provoked to it. Many of the assaults of our enemies in the newspapers we never read—some of them we notice in the Standard, and then forget them. Our course is the result of serious, deliberate consideration. We do not regard our enemies. Their assaults never occasion more than a passing emotion of pity, scorn, or contempt.

We confess we are touched by the earnest appeal which the Observer makes to us to "discountenance" the meetings being held by the people; and if we thought their tendency as injurious as they are considered by the Observer, we should not hesitate to beg the people to discontinue them. But we are not responsible for them. They had their origin in the policy of the administration at Richmond, and in the great desire which exists for peace. The public press may be able to modify the action of these meetings in some respects; but the public man who denounces these meetings, or denies to the people the right to assemble and consult and speak freely for the common good, will snap like a pipe stem in the torrent. We do not fear to hear the people speak, even amid the thunders of revolution. The philosopher who attracts the lightning from the cloud is powerless to arrest the hurricane which is generated in its bosom. Our columns are always open to the people, and especially to those of them who agree with us in opinion. We hope never to see the day in North Carolina when the people will be denied the privilege of assembling together to consult for the common good, or when, having consulted, they can find no journal which will give circulation to their opinions. If that day should ever come civil liberty will depart from us, and the right of the people to govern themselves will give place to the edicts of usurpers and tyrants. *Let the people speak*. It is refreshing to hear them speak in this day of misrule and calamity; and if they had done so earlier and more frequently, much of the evil now upon us might have been averted.

We are too old a politician to indulge the poor vanity the Observer would seem to ascribe to us, of being disposed to see these meetings continued simply because they endorse our course.

With all respect for the better judgment of the Observer, we think that paper is unfortunate in ranging one portion of our people under the leadership of Gov. Vance, and another portion under the Editor of the Standard. We trust that no such classification really exists. The Standard has uniformly supported the administration of Gov. Vance; and no difference is known to exist between that functionary and the Standard, except as to the best means of obtaining peace. Surely this difference cannot be a material one. Surely it cannot justify a disorganization of the Conservative party, or any thing like an alliance of an offensive character towards that party of a portion of those who elected Gov. Vance and his political opponents. We do not believe that Gov. Vance wishes to *lead* any portion of our people any more than we do; and, so far as we are concerned, we aspire to no such position. We are content to act simply as an organ of public opinion. If a constant and unrestrained intercourse with the people, and our long experience as a public man have taught us how to gather and announce that opinion from time to time, this piece of good fortune is fairly our own, and no one will concede it to us with more cheerfulness than the Observer. That opinion is seldom wrong; but if wrong, it is always disinterested and patriotic, for the people have every motive to deal justly and candidly with themselves.

There are other points in the Observer's article which we would like to notice, but our space to-day forbids. We fully appreciate the elevated and patriotic tone of that journal, and we trust we have said nothing either directly or indirectly to offend the sensibilities of its Editors. We rely upon the Observer to show us the same courtesy we have manifested towards it by laying our reply before its readers, if compatible with its views of duty; and we promise in the future, as one of the surest means to avoid offence or even apparent injustice, that we will insert in full every article from that journal to which we may think it our duty to reply.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKINGHAM, AUG. 18, 1863.

At a meeting of the Ladies of Rockingham, on the 17th inst., the following sentiments were adopted:

Whereas, President Davis, in his late Appeal to the Soldiers of the Confederate States, calls upon the women of the Confederacy "to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God." Be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the ladies of Rockingham, do hereby pledge to each other our united efforts, to induce all able men who have absented themselves from the service of their country, beyond the limit of their furloughs, to hasten back to their camps, and aid their comrades in striking the blow which shall make us free.

Resolved, That we deeply commiserate the families of the miserable deserters, who have, by a fatal step, forfeited the esteem of all good men, and heaped contumely and disgrace upon the heads of their families. And we would earnestly beseech all such, by their love for the mothers who bore them, and their wives and children, to return at once to their posts of duty. And we conceive it to be our bounden duty to visit the unhappy families of all deserters within our reach, that we may counsel and encourage them, and render such relief as their necessities may demand.

Resolved, That we cannot sufficiently express our thanks to, and our admiration and esteem for, the noble men who have been in service since the beginning of the war. They have won for themselves an undying fame. For over two years they have faced danger and death in its most horrible aspects, and endured sufferings and privations with more than Roman fortitude. And they stand to-day, the noblest army of men the world ever saw—worthy of the myrtle and laurel wreath, with which our fair maidens shall deck their brows, when they shall have come off conquerors.

Resolved, That it behooves our men at home to organize themselves into companies, from the youth of sixteen to the sire of sixty, for the protection of our family altars from the vandalism of yankee raiders.

Resolved, That we blush for those of our countrymen at home who indulge a base desire for reconstruction. The precious blood of our martyred heroes, which has been freely shed for the preservation of our honor and liberties, cries aloud against such treasonable sentiments. For ourselves, we are unwilling to recognize an adjustment of our difficulties upon any other basis than that of a full and thorough recognition of our nationality and independence.

Resolved, That we feel an abiding trust in the all-wise Ruler of events, and believe that in His own good time He will vouchsafe us the victory.

State Government of Mississippi.—We learn that the officers of the State of Mississippi have determined to remove the government of the State to Macon, Noxubee county, Mississippi.

Yankee Enormities.—The Philadelphia Inquirer boasts that Col. Wilder, of Rosecranz army, "since February last, has hung five and shot fifteen rebels, including a 2d lieutenant caught with our uniform on, in accordance with the orders of Gen. Rosecrans."

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

There is no telling to what illogical conclusions people will come in time of trouble and excitement. We are in the midst of war, and so long as our arms are successful, everything moves on smoothly, everybody is doing his duty, everybody is contented, and the government officers themselves are marvelous clever fellows, perfect models of wisdom and statesmanship.

But let a reverse come, no matter how caused, and what a change in the public temper! Nobody has done his duty, and everybody has been wrong from the beginning. They can see no virtue anywhere, especially in those who have the slightest connection with the government. All come in for abuse, and all are guilty in a more or less degree. It is the enactment on a grand scale of the little domestic drama where a good housewife has a favorite piece of crockery broken, and straightway flies into a passion, storms around like a miniature tornado, "pitches into" the "niggers," big and little, kicks the poodle dog down stairs, and even looks sour at her husband. If she broke it herself, the case is only the more desperate and followed by consequences quite as serious.

Just so it is with the impulsive, unthinking masses. A town capitulates on the Mississippi, or our army is discomfited in a campaign, and although these particular effects may have an immediate cause that is apparent to all sober minds, and one confined to the agents or circumstances of the particular time, the whole load of guilt, or a good part of it, is forthwith saddled upon somebody who had no immediate connection with the transaction. Had the scheme succeeded, we never should have heard of him as having the slightest connection with it. The truth is, the people lose their temper, and turn, like the amiable dame referred to, to abusing everybody, and especially those who stand most convenient.

We have illustrations of this in the fall of Vicksburg and the retreat of Lee from Pennsylvania. Those two events have occasioned more venom toward the President than has been emitted against him in all the previous history of the war. What injustice!

It is equally unjust and ridiculous to conclude that because Vicksburg fell and Lee did not whip Meade at Gettysburg, therefore we are *whipped*. How whipped? For the life of us we can see no signal advantage gained in the capture of Vicksburg. It was only valuable in that it intercepted navigation on the Mississippi, as the yankees were previously both above and below it. The Trans-Mississippi department is showing its ability to take care of itself, and even promises to lend a helping hand to us on this side of the river; whilst the yankees have no customers to reach with their cargoes, and for fear of our cruisers will send not a cargo through the mouth of the Mississippi. On the other hand, Lee is just where he was before he went to Pennsylvania; he killed far more of the enemy than he lost, and Lincoln occupies not one foot of territory in Virginia that he did not occupy before, and, indeed, not as much.

Vicksburg was *starved out*, and yielded because she could not be reinforced. We were not whipped. Perhaps there was some inefficiency on the part of her commander, and if so, we have still less cause for discouragement. Lee did not whip Meade and make his campaign successful, simply because he fought him at the wrong time and in the wrong place. On anything like equal ground (which he should have had before he struck a blow) he would have overwhelmed the Yankee army, and, as a necessary consequence, had Baltimore and Washington at his feet. The failure under such circumstances, is no argument against the policy of invasion. Lee simply made a mistake, trusting too far to the omnipotence of his troops. History will so record the transaction.

On the whole we can see nothing in either to create despondency in the army or people, and still less reason why the blame of these failures should be visited on the President, Congress and everybody else who had nothing to do with them.

Another act of popular injustice is to forget all a man's good deeds when he happens to commit a mistake or do a thing that is wrong. It is said that the President committed a blunder in appointing Gen. Pemberton to an important office, and assigning him to a vital position. Allow all this to be true, does it form any reason why we should lose confidence in our Chief Magistrate? Did not the same man appoint Lee, Johnston, Stonewall Jackson, Beauregard, Hardee, Ewell, Longstreet, Dick Taylor, and a host of other brilliant leaders who have shed lustre on the Confederate arms and name? Is all this to be forgotten?

How much of injustice and bad feeling might be prevented in this world of ours if people would only be sober, just and logical in entering up their judgment upon men and events!—*Rep.*

Feeling of our North Carolina Soldiers.—The Raleigh Spirit of the Age has the following "extract of a letter from a soldier, a member of the 14th N. C. Reg't, to his father in that city. The writer is an humble man, knows nothing of tropes and figures, nor has he any "stars" or "bars" upon his collar; but he is a good soldier, a true patriot, and has common sense to know the evil tendency of the things he so earnestly remonstrates against:

"Father, there is a great stir up here about re-construction in North Carolina. There is a Convention held to-day at Orange C. H., to ask the citizens of North Carolina to please not to hear to anything like re-construction. Let every true-hearted Southern man remember the brave boys that have fought and died on the battle-fields, and won laurels for our good old State that will ever make our children and the rising generation proud of the deeds of their brave parents, whenever they glance their eyes over the pages of the history of this war. Father, for my sake, don't have anything to do with that reconstruction party, for it is liable to lead us and our country to everlasting destruction; and it is calculated to disgrace the brave deeds of your son, and others that have fallen and died on many bloody battle-fields. Father, don't be disheartened at home. Never. As long as your son can be content with all the privations of camp life, please let yourself be the last one to say anything in the way of grumbling. Let those who are doing the fighting be the ones to do the grumbling, if any; and those out of the service should be the last to ever think of doing anything that will disgrace us."

Tax in Kind.—Some men are complaining because they are required to pay the Government one tenth of certain farm products. We beg such to remember, remarks an exchange paper, that if the yankees get possession of our country they will allow the producer only one-tenth, as they are doing in some sections in their possession. We reckon the farmers in Mississippi and Tennessee who are living under a yankee yoke would gladly give one-tenth of their corn and wheat and meat to the Confederate Government to be permitted to enjoy the remaining nine-tenths. But the yankees take the nine-tenths and allow the producer one-tenth. Away with all grumbling and growling among those who have enough to supply their own wants and the wants of their Government. A man who embarrasses the Government by refusing to give it a cheerful and liberal support, does not deserve to be free.

Those who have the means must not stop now to argue the constitutionality of paying taxes. It would be far better to give one-half of all our property to sustain the Government, than be overrun by blood-thirsty and brutal enemies, and lose all.—*Savannah Republican.*

ENDOWMENT FUND FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Rev Dr Deems publishes a list of additional contributions, as follows:

Subscribers of $1000 each: John H Haughton, Thos Hill and J Q A Leach of Chatham.

Of $500 each: G W Collier, Wayne; N Clegg, John B D Graffenreidt, John A Moore, Jas Moore, Chatham; H H Cobb, W A Faison, Thos I Faison, Gabriel Holmes, A A McKoy, John A Oates, L A Powell, Geo R Williams, Jas White, Jr., Sampson; Dr J H Hill, Brunswick; S S Royster, Col R P Taylor, Granville; Samuel Smith Jr, Anson.

Of $250 each: Rev S Branson, H W Husted, Wake; Dr J B Burns, Jas M Green, Mrs D F Holmes, Wm Headen, A G Headen, M D Watson, Chatham; Patrick Murphy, Sampson.

Of $200 each: W B Richardson, Wake; John A Womack, Chatham; Joshua G Wright, New Hanover.

Of $100 each: John Blacknall, Col Ed Dolly, John W Hays, R W Harris, J H Horner, R W Lassiter, C H K Taylor, W B Mann, Granville; K Bynum, Turner Bynum, Mrs J C Bynum, Mark Bynum, Rev Lucian Burnett, Isaac N Clegg, Luther Clegg, R N Green, T B Harris, D Hackney, H A London, Isaac Long, John Manning, Rev J W Tinner, Chatham; Thos R Every, unassigned; Benj Hargrove, Rev M P Owen, E B Owen, Jno R Smith, Isaac C Wright, Sampson; T B Macon, H H Porter, Thos White, Franklin.

Of $125: W A Bizzell, Bladen.

Of $50 each: R S Barnett, S H Cannaday, Jas Cheatham, R A Gregory, Capt S Hobgood, W A Philpot, T A Stewart, Mrs Col Taylor, Granville; Rev J F Burnett, Master J S Eubank, A W Jenkins, Master R A Long, John J Meadows, Wm Norwood, Master Frank Poe, Master P D Page, Miss Euphemia Ramsey, Miss Pattie Ramsey, Master T F Ramsey, Master W H Sloan, Master A F Sloan, Master T A Taylor, Master C L Taylor, Dr J W Taylor, Master Geo Thompson, Master Alfred Thompson, Master C C Womack, Master T B Womack, Chatham; Dr F T Fuller, David Hinton, Dr W R Miller, Wake; Isham F Hicks, Rev B F Marable, R T Murphy, Dr H T Murphy, E Peterson, Sampson; J L Holmes, A K Walker, New Hanover; A Mangum, Orange.

Miscellaneous—Anonymous: Chatham $1, Sampson 10. Granville, W M Bennett 5, S Burroughs 10, Mrs Crews, Mrs Cheatham, J B Crews, E N Crews, E T Crews, B F Crews, T D Cheatham, S Coltville, each 2; Miss Maria Duty 25, W H Daniel 5, Mrs Hester 10, Mrs Hunt 2, Mrs Harris 5, Mrs Hicks 5, S D Harris 20, R H Hunt, S Hunt, J P Hunt, J Hobgood, Ivey Harris, each 5, Marcus Harris 20, J W Kelly 5, E H Kittrell 25, J E Odenheimer 10, Mrs Parham 1, Thos Pleasants, D Stone, D S Speed, Dr S C Taylor, each 5, B Wyche 10. Chatham, Master J L Brewer, Master L M Brewer, Miss Clegg, Master R Cotten, Miss Lily Haughton, Master Thos Hawles, Master Peter Ihrie, Master R V Jenkins, Mrs Stedman, Miss Ann Stedman, each 5, A Eubank 20, Miss Mary Haughton 10, Miss Ida Haughton 10, Mrs John Jackson 25, Minter Johnson 25, Miss C Ihrie 1, Miss H E Long 10, Mrs Mary Moore 20, Miss Julia Moore 20, Rev T C Moses 10, Joseph Small 10. Sampson, Miss Lilly Brown 5, Miss Mary Cutts 10, L C King 25. New Hanover, Master F S Davis 5, T J Davis 5, Miss Rebecca Davis 20, Miss Kate Davis 20. Wake, Miss Ann Solomons 5, Mrs S Green 10. Martin, Miss S Waldo 5.

A meeting of the donors was held in Raleigh on the 20th inst. Dr Deems reported that he had procured subscriptions to the amount of $118,510 22, viz: in personal bonds $80,665, cash or C S bonds $27,090 82, responsible but not bonded subscriptions $5,818, cash in transitu by express $4,936 40.

Geo W Mordecai, Esq., of Wake, was elected President; Dr S S Satchwell, New Hanover, Dr J F Foard, Rowan, David Murphy, Cumberland, John Q A Leach, Chatham, Vice Presidents; S H Young, Wake, Secretary; J G Williams, Wake, Treasurer; Rev Dr Deems, Wilson, Financial Sec'y. The following were chosen Directors: Hon D M Barringer, unassigned, E J Hale, Esq, Cumberland, Hon T D McDowell, Bladen, S D Wallace, New Hanover, Dr John H Hill, Brunswick, R M McRackan, Esq, Columbus, Walter F Leak, Richmond, Col C D Hill, Duplin, Col Geo W Collier, Wayne, Charles W Skinner, unassigned, Luke A Powell, Sampson, John C Washington, Esq, Lenoir, Rev Robt W Best, Greene, Jas J Taylor, Wilson, D W Bullock, Edgecombe. John H Hyman, Halifax, Dr W J Hawkins, Warren, Gen Joseph B Littlejohn, Franklin, Gen D G Fowle, Wake, John H Haughton, Esq, Chatham, S S Royster, Granville.

To these twenty-nine gentlemen, subject to meet at the call of the President, was committed all matters connected with the Fund, until the next meeting of the donors. It was ordered that seven of them should constitute a quorum.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare a draft of a charter to be submitted to the board of officers above named, and when approved by them to be presented to the next Legislature, viz: Hon D M Barringer, Hon Thos Bragg, Peter F Pescud, Gen Fowle, Rev J S Long, Wm Grimes, Esq, and Patrick Murphy.

Other business of importance to the Fund, but not of public interest, was transacted. An earnest, harmonious and pleasant feeling pervaded the meeting.

It is hoped that at the next meeting more decisive steps may be taken, under a charter which shall put this great charity into practical operation.

The meeting congratulated Dr Deems on his extraordinary success in procuring this Fund, and the members pledged themselves to assist in pushing this work to a consummation.

DONATIONS TO SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—We had the pleasure a few days ago of forwarding contributions from the Ladies' Hospital Association of Cumberland, viz: $400 to Charleston, and $50 to the Marine Hospital at Wilmington. And we are endeavoring to invest $50 more in good vinegar and mustard for the General Hospital in Wilmington. The following acknowledgments will show how gratefully the amounts were received, and that at Charleston especially such contributions were, and no doubt still are, "much needed":—

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, NEAR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Aug. 20, 1863.

Mr E. J. Hale:—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 14th, enclosing check on State Bank, of Charleston, for Four Hundred Dollars, from the Cumberland Hospital Association, for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolinians in and around Charleston, has been received, and the amount will be applied as directed.

Allow me in behalf of the N. C. Troops in and around Charleston, to tender their sincere thanks to you and the Ladies composing said Association; for the very liberal donation, received at a time when much needed.

Very respectfully,
GEO. SLOAN, Capt. Co. I, 51st Reg't N. C. T.

GEN'L HOSPITAL NO. 5, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 20, 1863.

Mr E. J. Hale:—My Dear Sir; I am just in receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., enclosing a check for Fifty Dollars, sent by the Ladies of the Cumberland Hospital Association, to be appropriated for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in this Hospital.

Please allow me, through yourself, in the name of the sick and wounded soldiers in this Hospital, to thank the Ladies for their very kind donation, and assure them that the amount shall be properly appropriated.

Very resp'y, your ob't serv't,
J. C. WALKER, A. Surg'n in Charge.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: The Voters of the 7th Congressional District ought to rejoice that the Hon. T. S Ashe has announced himself a Candidate for re-election. The writer of this has been in a position to observe his course as a Representative, and it is doing him nothing more than justice to say that by his uniform courtesy and liberality he has gained the respect and esteem of his fellow-members, and by his strict attention to his duties is entitled to the confidence of his constituents.

Such a Representative is an honor as well to his State as his District. * * *

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At the Hospital, Richmond, May 9, John A. Weeks. This young man enlisted in the defence of his country early in the war, but survived all its dangers until the battle of Chancellorsville at which time he was mortally wounded, and breathed his last, after suffering intensely for several days. He was a member of the Church of Christ at Six Runs and had been for years. He was a brave soldier, and not only the Church but the country has met with a loss in the death of this gallant youth.—Com.

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1863.
Sarah Gibson vs. Hiram Gibson and others.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Nelson Gibson, Hiram Gibson and Pleasant Gibson, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham on the 3d Monday of October next, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July 1863.
55*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

WAR NEWS.

From the Coast.—FORT FISHER, Aug. 24.—Messrs. Fulton & Price: Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, the large frigate Minnesota and six gunboats steamed suddenly from their usual anchorage to the wreck of the Hebe, some 9 miles north of Fort Fisher, and commenced a terrific bombardment of the surrounding shore, throwing at one time thirty shells a minute. There were two small guns and a detachment of about fifty men, under Capt. Munn, guarding the wreck, upon which all work had ceased, it being Sunday. These guns were on the crest of a hill, with no parapet in front, save a few feet of earth. The detachment at the guns responded bravely and fired with coolness and courage, until the Whitworth was dismounted by a shot and the other field-piece was buried in the sand. After the first terrific fire from the seven ships, the enemy attempted a landing, but were repulsed, one of their number being killed outright by a rifle ball. After this failure, the ships opened a fiercer bombardment of shot, shell, grape and canister, the Minnesota discharging broadside after broadside, and effected a landing above our men. Capt. Munn seeing this, and his men having emptied their cartridge boxes upon the enemy, retired. The Whitworth could not be brought off, but its breech was taken off and buried. Our casualties were private Holland, of Munn's company, killed instantly with parrott shell; private Singletary, of same company, wounded; Lieut. Benton and Corporal Hockaday, of Whitworth detachment, wounded. The enemy after landing guarded the wreck with their ships while carrying off some articles found on the shore. They got frightened in their work, however, and set fire to the Hebe's boat, and to most of the cloth and blankets on the shore, the gun carriage, &c., and retired to their vessels, but keeping close in until dark. Reinforcements were sent immediately from the Fort, but as they had no artillery they could not disturb the vessels, and could only keep the enemy under their guns.

The houses, and fences, and woods in the neighborhood were riddled with shot and shell. Four shot passed through Mr. James Burris' house. The hills around the wreck were furrowed like a ploughed field. Our force had quiet possession of the wreck last evening, and all is quiet to-day.

Wilmington Journal.

Sickness Among Federal Troops.—We have a report, pretty well authenticated, that the camp fever is prevailing to an alarming extent among the Yankee soldiers in the neighborhood of Yorktown, and that they are dying at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five per day. A few days ago they removed two thousand of their sick to Newport's News.

From the same source we have a statement that the yellow fever has broken out among the Yankees at Norfolk and Portsmouth, and that they are suffering terribly from its effects.

Richmond Dispatch, 24th.

Yankee Outrages.—From Loudoun county we have a report that the yankees are behaving with greater fiendishness than has heretofore characterized their conduct elsewhere, and that they have in several instances violated the persons of several most respectable ladies in the county. Three sisters, young, intelligent, and of excellent social position, have been made the victims of their lust, because a brother of theirs was a Captain in the Confederate service. A short time since they attempted to outrage the person of a wife of a clergyman, who is also in our service. She was stopping with a friend near Leesburg, where her room was entered by a Federal officer, who locked the door behind him. Her struggles and screams attracted the attention of a negro man on the premises, who ran to the window of the room which caused the wretch to desist for an instant in the prosecution of his infernal designs. In this interval the lady jerked his pistol from his side and fired at him, but unfortunately missed her aim, when he ran off, and with an associate mounted his horse and left, leaving his pistol behind him.

Rich. Dispath, 24th.

"Loyalty" in Kentucky.—It throws some light upon the late triumph of Unionism in Kentucky elections, to read the following speech of Gen. Burnside:

Gen. Burnside is in Lexington, Ky. He was serenaded a few evenings ago, and, in response to loud calls for him, the General appeared and made a speech. He alluded to the fact that he had been a Breckinridge man in the last great Presidential campaign, stating that he was as sincere and honest in that position then—because he deemed it right—as he was in his devotion to the Union now—a cause in which he was enlisted heart and soul. He stated that martial law had been declared in the State preceding the recent election, in view of the fact that an invading foe was on its borders, and with a design to give all loyal men a chance to cast their suffrages unmolested. *The disloyal have no right to approach the ballot-box*, and, therefore, have no right to complain. He complimented Kentucky in a highly flattering manner, stating that he had found it the most loyal State in his department, and had so reported at Washington.

LAURINBURG
Classical and Scientific School.

THE ensuing session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 9. Tuition, *payable strictly in advance*, $12, $15 and $20 per session of twenty weeks. Board in the Principal's family $24 per month, exclusive of fuel. Applications should be addressed to
A. P. GAGE, Principal and Proprietor.
Laurinburg, Aug. 19. 57*2tpd

800 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of Court, making the Real Estate of my intestate, Neill G. McNeill, assets for the payment of debts, I will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the Monday of next September County Court of Cumberland, at 12 o'clock, M., the interest of my said intestate (being one half of the whole) in a certain Tract of LAND containing 800 acres, situated in Cumberland county, on Asbey's Creek, near the Wilmington Road, joining David Murphy and others, about 11 miles from Fayetteville. The other half interest in said tract of land is owned by John McDonald, who has consented to a sale of his interest at the same time, so that the purchaser will procure an indefeasible title to the whole tract. Upon this tract are situated a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL, both in good condition, and with a good run of custom. One third of the tract consists of round timber—the remainder has been boxed and worked for two or three years.

Terms:—6 months credit with approved security, the title to be retained until payment. If preferred, cash received, and discount allowed.

At the same time and place, I will offer for sale a likely NEGRO BOY, aged about 14 years—on the same terms.

Persons desirous of viewing the land will call on the undersigned, or upon Mr. John McDonald who lives in the immediate neighborhood of the tract, either of whom will take pleasure in showing it.
HECTOR McNEILL,
Adm'r of Neill G. McNeill.
July 21, 1863. 48-ts

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having qualified as Administrator with the will annexed, *durante absentia*, upon the estate of the late Mrs. Caroline M. Winslow, at June Term 1863 of Cumberland County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has a negro woman with three children to hire out for the balance of the year; she is an excellent cook, washer and ironer.
EDW'D L. WINSLOW, Adm'r &c.
Aug. 5. 53-4w